FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 JUNE 1983

Inter-Arab Affairs

Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Saudi Arabia, YAR — Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Saudi Arabia on a "surprise official visit," his first trip to that country since his rise to power in 1969, according to KUNA and INA reports. Saudi King Fahd received the Libyan leader at Jidda airport and later gave a banquet in his honor, Riyadh television and SPA reported. A JANA report briefly noting Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit said he came to Saudi Arabia to "perform a minor pilgrimage." Subsequently, SPA reported that the Libyan leader visited the holy mosque in Mecca. Citing "informed sources" in Riyadh, Radio Monte Carlo speculated that the talks between the Libyan leader and the Saudi monarch will deal with the problems posed by the dissident movement in Fatah in preparation for a possible summit meeting between Col al-Qadhdhafi and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who is expected to arrive in Jidda shortly. The summit, which would be held in the presence of the Saudi king, would seek to convince Libya to stop backing the Fatah rebels and to officially declare its support for 'Arafat's leadership of the PLO, and to restore normal relations between the two sides.

Earlier, the Libyan leader held talks in San'a' with YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on bilateral relations and current Arab issues, according to San'a' radio. A subsequent press statement carried by JANA said the talks were held in an atmosphere of "sincerity, frankness, and optimism." The two sides agreed on the need for "immediate" Arab action to discard differences and to bring the Arab nation together, the statement added. YAR President Salih later affirmed that "good results" were achieved in the course of the talks to reconcile the views and end any estrangement between Libya and the PLO, San'a' radio reported. President Salih said it had been agreed to stop the propaganda campaigns between Libya and the PLO in order to bring about a meeting between their leaders and pave the way for joint Arab action to confront the threats facing the Arabs.

'Arafat Visit to YAR — Yasir 'Arafat also held talks with YAR President Salih concerning the "current Arab situation," the Palestinian question, and the situation in Lebanon, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. However, contrary to earlier expectations, 'Arafat did not meet with Libyan leader Col al-Qadhdhafi during his stay in San'a', according to a KUNA report.

Lebanon

Political Developments — Syria is demanding economic privileges and a 15-20 km security zone in Al-Biqa' in exchange for its withdrawal from Lebanon, the Amman daily *Sawt Ash-Sha'b* reported citing official sources in Beirut. The Syrian Government proposed these conditions during talks with Lebanese officials in Damascus prior to the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli accord, the sources added. Meanwhile, a TASS commentator characterized as "downright misinformation" earlier reports alleging that the United States is working with the Soviet Union to secure the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. Stressing that the Soviet stand on this matter is "perfectly clear," the commentator affirmed that the USSR stands by the UN resolutions calling for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops and restated that joint action with the United States on the Middle East should be on the basis of the 1 October 1977 Soviet-American statement.

Military, Security Situation — Israeli military sources denied that any firing took place between IDF and Syrian forces in Al-Biqa' as earlier reports claimed, Jerusalem radio said. The Israelis continued to reduce their forces in the area for the third consecutive day, removing a number of armored vehicles, according to Beirut radio. Meanwhile, Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Israeli aircraft overflew the Al-Biqa' valley on 9 June and that new Syrian armored reinforcements have been observed in the Sannin mountains. In another development, a bomb exploded in Ba'labakk during the night, killing a Palestinian official and wounding a number of others, according to Beirut radio.

OPEC

UAE Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah called for holding a dialogue between OPEC and the Soviet Union in order to establish coordination and cooperation in solving the problems of the international oil market, the Dubayy daily *Al-Bayan* reported 8 June. OPEC assigned this task to the Algerian oil minister in light of the good relations existing between Algeria and the USSR.

Iran

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni canceled all meetings and appointments during the month of Ramadan, according to a statement by his office reported by Tehran radio.

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PLO Radio Interviews Yasir 'Arafat in Baghdad

JN092045 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Ju.. 33

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat — identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar — by unidentified radio correspondent in Baghdad — date not given; recorded]

[Text][Question][Words indistinct] real referendum for the PLO. We would like to address a special message to them on this (?occasion).

[Answer] I would undoubtedly like to say something. It is the right of our people, our good masses, the revolutionaries, who are standing in this advncaned trench with all its troubles, pains, pressure, uproar, Israeli economic, military, psychological, and political pressures, it is the right of these heroes that we tell them: Be reassured on the march of the revolution and the strength of its foundation. We have to tell them: Thank you for your firm, principled, pan-Arab, national, and committed position. This position was adopted by all the masses in Gaza and the West Bank and even by our steadfast people [words indistinct] in our land occupied in 1948. They sincerely expressed their adherence to, rallying round, and concern for the revolution, for their organization, the PLO, and for the legitimate (?institutions). Despite their distance and deprivation, events have confirmed that these people are more concerned about them than anyone else.

We say to them: Thank you for this position that has silenced all those who are loudmouthed and pedantic. I say to them that we will stick to our pledge. Our pledge and oath will continue. Despite all the difficulties and the pains that are facing us, events have confirmed that this revolution — as 'Abd an-Nasir said — this revolution is here to stay. I would like to add to this by saying that this revolution is here to stay and will triumph. It will triumph. I will never forget these masses who went out and declared their support for the PLO. As for [words indistinct] that attempt to control the Palestinian decisions and [words indistinct], the [word indistinct] that came from our occupied land was the cry that said: No to those interferences that attempt to deal a blow to the Palestinian march. I say to them and promise them that Palestinian decisions will remain independent decisions for the benefit of the Palestinian march and our Arab nation.

I say this and I [words indistinct] because our Arab nation now, more than ever, needs our unity [words indistinct] masses, and groupings against the insignificant enemies who tried and are trying by various means to deal a blow to [words indistinct]. However, I would like to say that this Arab nation is great, this Arab nation is big, and that these sufferings, pains, and conspiracies [words indistinct]. Hence, my confidence in the future is unlimited. We have an appointment with them.

[Question] [Words indistinct]

[Answer] [Passage indistinct] Therefore, I say that this mountain will not be shaken by the wind. *I* say that our meeting will take place soon, God willing, in *J*erusalem, where we will hoist our *A*rab nation's banners on *J*erusalem's minarets and churches. *I*t is a revolution until victory.

PLO'S Abu Mayzar Interviewed on Internal Strains

AU081621 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 83 p 1

[Dejan Lukic report on interview with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official PLO spokesman and member of the PLO Executive Committee, granted to a special correspondent of *Borba and Vecernje Novosti — date and place not given]*

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jun — "The danger of a conflict breaking out in the Al-Biqa' Valley is increasing. The reports we have received confirm that the Israeli army is in a state of full readiness. Israel has mobilized even reservists up to 60 years of age. The evacuation of civilians from certain border areas has also begun.

"Our assessment is that we are at the beginning of a hot summer, the situation is extremely explosive, the danger of a new war is in the air."

This was stated in an interview to a *Borba* and *Vecernje Novosti* correspondent by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, official PLO spokesman and member of the PLO Executive Committee.

The statement of the official PLO spokesman is not in full accordance with the impression that, at least at this moment, there is a relaxation of tension on the line of contact between the Syrian-Palestinian and the Israeli forces in the Al-Biqa' valley of Lebanon and in the eastern regions of the Lebanese mountains. However, Aby Mayzar says that at its last session the PLO Executive Committee comprehensively and at length discussed the military-political situation in the region and came to the conclusion that a new Israeli aggression will inevitably occur in the foreseeable future.

Abu Mayzar also said that the next conflict will be more destructive than any previous Israeli war, and that the losses on both sides will be enormous: "The quantity and the kind of accumulated arms on both sides can lead to a terrible devastation for which Israel will be fully responsible. The war in Lebanon has already demonstrated that new weapons were introduced into battle. However, Israel has obtained even more modern arms from the Americans since then. On the other side, the Soviet Union has also delivered new kinds of arms to Syria."

According to Abu Mayzar, one of the reasons for the brutality of a possible future conflict is the proximity of the battle lines in

relation to Syrian territory and Damascus itself. An "either-or" type of battle will be waged. Abu Mayzar believes that in case of conflict Israel will also suffer enormous losses, and that this aggression will not be a "military walkover" for Israel.

Within the context of Soviet military assistance to the Syrian -Palestinian side, Abu Mayzar did not accept the assessment — rather widespread here — that a qualitatively new leap has recently occurred in Soviet-Syrian relations. The Syrians officially speak about "positive changes" after Andropov came to power. However, Abu Mayzar makes the assessment that a "dynamization" of the Soviet attitude toward Syria and the Middle East in general has occurred since the change in the Soviet leadership. The Soviets now "react more quickly" to events, they adopted positions more quickly and their assistance is expressed in a "more practical manner."

This is obviously connected with the mass Soviet deliveries of arms to Syria and the firm warnings to Israel not to undertake an adventurous new military campaign.

In reply to a question about the dangerous disagreements that occurred in the largest Palestinian group Fatah, Abu Mayzar says that Fatah is an organization that represents a kind of broad national front that reflects the broadest-based ideas and views in all their diversity. Accordingly, the differences in views in Fatah is not anything new; what is new is the manner in which certain forces in the organization are now trying to solve the dispute and to impose their views.

"What is happening now worries us very much. We are making efforts to resolve the dispute in a fraternal and comradely manner. The differences that have arisen are of a political and organizational nature, but we hope that we will be able to overcome them in the interest of general unity. Syrian President al-Asad has sent us an official message in which he demanded that the unity of the movement be preserved at any price," Abu Mayzar says.

However, despite the efforts that are being made, the tension in the Al-Biqa' valley — where rebels of Colonel Abu Musa, commander of the elite Yarmuk brigade, and supporters of Fatah loyal to Yasir 'Arafat are stationed next to each other — continues. In Saudi Arabia yesterday, 'Arafat said that the PLO was in full control of the situation. However, the armed conflict that occurred near Ba'labakk the day before yesterday shows that none of the sides is giving up its position.

According to reports obtained in Damascus this morning, a column of members of the Popular Front (General Command) also arrived in the "hot region" yesterday. It is said that this involves a reinforcement and arms supplies for the rebels. It is well known that this organization enjoys Syria's support while within the PLO it represents an extremely radical group that sympathizes with the ideas of rebels. 'Arafat has accused Libya and "certain other" Arab countries of supplying financial and armed assistance to dissidents.

At any rate, the conviction prevails here that the conflict in Fatah is far from being resolved and that it has even — according to some views — reached a point of no return.

'Arafat To Visit Moscow, USSR To Arm PLO

GF100900 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, 10 Jun (QNA) — The Kuwait weekly *Al-Hadaf*, citing well-informed Palestinian sources, reports that the Soviet Union has agreed to supply the PLO with a long list of arms. The agreement was reached during the talks held by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, with Soviet officials in Moscow recently.

The sources said that the new weapons include antiaircraft missiles, modern armor, and helicopters equipped with sophisticated military reconaissance equipment. The sources said that the arms will be delivered to the PLO through an Arab country that maintains a special relationship with Moscow in three installments over a period of 3 years from now.

The same sources told *Al-Hadaf* that Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow in late June 1983. The sources said that the Soviet leaders told Salah Khalaf during his recent Moscow visit that they will not support any dissident movement within Fatah.

Fatah Dissident Spokesman Denies Mutiny Over

NC091430 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Fatah dissident spokesman Jihad Salih has described Yasir 'Arafat's statement to the effect that the rebellion movement has been quashed as untrue. He added that all the dissidents will remain in their military and civilian positions until their demands are realized. Jihad affirmed that the movement demands the return of all the Palestinian fighters to Lebanon to perform their role in confronting the Israeli enemy.

Palestinian Official on Support for Syria, PLO

JN091750 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun (SANA) — Brother Abu Riyad, member of the political Bureau of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, has called for bolstering the militant cohesion among Syria, the PLO, and the Lebanese nationalist and progressive forces to confront the challenges of the coming stage of the Arab- Israeli conflict, and to foil the capitulatory designs.

During a political lecture he delivered at Al-Yarmuk camp yesterday, Abu Riyad called on the Arab nationalist and progressive forces to stand alongside Syria and the PLO and to support their struggle in confronting the Zionist enemy and the imperialist- Zionist designs that are intended to be imposed on the region.

Abu Riyad spoke about the tense situation in Al-Biqa'. He said that there is a possibility of Israel launching an aggression against Syria to carry out the Israeli-U.S. schemes.

At the conclusion of his lecture, Abu Riyad stressed his confidence in Syria's ability to confront any hostile Israeli attempt. He said: Syria is not in the same position as before. Our friends, foremost the USSR, will not stand idle toward any new Zionist aggression or adventure.

Arab People's Conference Opens in Damascus

Ba'th Party Official Speaks

JN091330 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The emergency session of the Arab People's Conference opened in Damascus today under the patronage of President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party [ASBP]. The session is being held under the slogan: Confronting the escalation of the U.S.-Israeli measures, represented by the U.S.-Israeli-Lebanese agreement, against the Arab nation, and declaring solidarity with Syria and the Lebanese nationalist forces in their confrontation of the contract of submission. The session was held at the Trade Union Federation Building in Damascus. Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the Ba'th Party, deputized for the president at the opening session. The ceremony was attended by members of the regional and national commands of the Ba'th Party; members of the Central Command of the ProgressiveNational Front; secretaries of the Ba'th Party branches in Damascus, Damascus Province, Al-Wunaytirah, and the university; a number of ministers; Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference Permanent General Secretariat; and leaders of the popular organizations and trade unions. It was also attended by members of the Arab parties, forces, and popular and political organizations, and the friendly foreign delegations participating in the meetings of the international committee in support of the Arab people. [as heard]

Comrade Mashariqah read the Ba'th Party speech at the conference in which he said:

It is a great honor for me to deputize for President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the ASBP, in opening this great gathering. I am pleased to convey to you greetings from the president and the Arab people in Syria for whom you are expressing support and solidarity while confronting the imperialist-Zionist plots at this difficult stage in modern Arab history.

Addressing the conference, Mashariqah said:

You are meeting in Damascus to express solidarity with the struggle of Syria and its people who are confronting the imperialist- Zionist offensive currently represented by the imperialist-Zionist agreement — not the Israeli-Lebanese agreement as its drafters like to call it — which they want to impose on Lebanon. Logic demands that Lebanon cannot be a party to this agreement. Lebanon cannot agree on an accord that was reached at the expense of Lebanon and the Arab nation and in the interest of the imperialist -Zionist alliance. and although in form, it resembles an ordinary agreement, it should in fact, be called the Phalangist-U.S.- Israeli agreement at the expense of Lebanon and the Arab nation. Comrade Mashariqah pointed out that the agreement is a direct result of the imperialist-Zionist plot to completely dominate the Arab nation — a plot that began shortly after the October war of liberation, so that the United States might retaliate against the October war and kill the Arab nation's spirit and hopes for another October war.

Mashariqah said: Today, the imperialist U.S. plot is realizing the second phase in the scheme to liquidate the Arab-Zionist struggle in the interest of U.S. imperialism, ensuring its complete domination and exploitation of our homeland. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement will eliminate Lebanon from the struggle, bring it into the circle of imperialist-Zionist interests, and guarantee the Zionist enemy's security and northern borders after guaranteeing its security and southern borders through the Camp David agreements.

Comrade Mashariqah Asserted that Syria's position on the agreement is final, firm, and irrevocable. We will not compromise on the right of our people and nation to reject anything that encroaches on our secrutiy and interests. There will be no dialogue with any party or authority unless it concerns canceling the agreement or comes after it has been canceled. This is because Syria will not expose its strategic and national security to danger.

Syrian-Lebanese strategic, geographic, and security integration is one of the salient facts that connect the two fraternal countries. Any attempt to separate Lebanese security From that of Syria is an arbitrary, unobjective attempt to flout all the pan-Arab strategic onsiderations of the two countries' integration and joint future. Lebanon is a living, vital organ in the Syrian and Arab bodies. Any arrangements or agreements that fail to take into account the importance and uniqueness of this organ and its strategic, human, and security characteristics — even the social characteristics peculiar to the two countries — constitute a threat to Syria's strategic security and the security of the entire Arab nation.

This is only a part of what Syria means to Lebanon and what Lebanon means to Syria. These are only some of the reasons behind Syria's rejection of this plot against Syria, Lebanon, and the Arabs. We will do what we can to foil this agreement to protect Lebanon from certain Phalangists who are conspiring against Lebanon and to protect Syria and the Arabs from an accord that has serious repercussions for the Arabs and their future of which they may not be aware.

Comrade Mashariqah continued: We are aware that Ba'thist Syria, the Syria of Hafiz al-Asad and the Syria of pan-Arab steadfastness, while taking such a principled, pan-Arab stance, is representing your will, decision and pan-Arab conscience. We are aware that Syria represents the will of the Arab nation by confronting this new plot. We are well aware that you are standing by Syria and its people to foil this plot, confront U.S. policy, and prevent our nation from coming under U.S. domination. We are also aware of the significance of this in terms of the U.S. -Zionist policy.

Comrade Mashariqah asserted that threatening Syria with aggression and with striking at the steafastness of this country is a daily U.S.-Zionist practice. Every day you hear and read about

the hysterical cries of aggression, the saber rattling, and the insinuations about aggressions. Mashariqah affirmed that the threats of aggression will not terrify us and aggression will not frighten us. We will not yield to such blackmail and will not change our position as a results of such threats. Since it decided to confront th imperialist and Zionist plots, Syria has been aware of the consequences that were bound to ensue from this stand. The Zionist aggression has been continuing since the establishment of the Zionist entity 35 years ago. We will defend ourselves well, bravely, and with honor. We will foil their aggression and curb their military intransigence. We will foil this plot through our popular masses under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz Al-Asad, the support of our Arab masses, their revolutionary and progressive forces, and the factions of the Arab liberation movement. The support of the socialist states and of the USSR, the sincere friend of Syria and the Arabs in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism, will back our struggle and support our defense capabilities by making available to us the means for foiling the plot and defeating the agreement.

Other Speeches Reported

JN092121 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Damascus, 9 Jun (SANA) — In'am Ra'd, leader of the Syrian National Social Party, has stressed that Syria's pan-Arab stance expresses the Lebanese people's will, which rejects the Israeli-U.S. hegemony over Lebanon and the Arab region.

In a speech he delivered today on behalf of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement at the opening session of the Arab People's Conference, Ra'd described the Syrian stand as a true pan-Arab stand. He said: We realize that Syria's stand costs it a great deal, but it is the sound stand in the battle of confrontation and steadfastness in the face of the imperialist-Zionist designs.

Ra'd said: Independence cannot be achieved through negotiations with the enemy, but through the actions of the Lebanese citizens in the Lebanese nationalist resistance in destroying the enemy tanks and inflicting heavy losses on it through their daring attacks.

Talal Naji, the PFLP —GC assistant secretary general, delivered a speech on behalf of the Palestinian revolution in which he stressed the revolution's solidarity with Syria and its stand alongside it in one trench against all the U.S. imperialist and Zionist schemes.

Naji said: the Lebanese authority's agreement with the Israeli enemy has detached Lebanon from the Arab world, Arab League, and the Collective Arab Defense Pact.

Naji pointed out that the Palestinian revolution has information that proves that there are secret articles in this agreement that seek to deal a blow to the Palestinians in southern Lebanon's camps. Moreover, he said, the enemy has made a condition to the Lebanese regime that there will be no Palestinians in southern Lebanon, and that only 50,000 Palestinians will remain in Lebanon.

Naji called for the formation of a broad Arab front comprising all the Arab liberation factions to confront the U.S.-Zionist designs. He also called for the creation of a broad Lebanese nationalist front to foil the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Brother 'Ali al-Hamidi, Arab people's Conference secretary general, delivered a speech on behalf of the Conference's Permanent Secretariat, in which he stressed that Syria's stance under President Hafiz al-Asad represents the Arab masses' will and steadfastness in confronting the reactionary, Zionist, and imperialsit plots.

Al-Hamidi said: the Arab resistance will not subside as long as there are vanguards such as the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese strugglers, and Syria, which lead the Arab struggle on the right fateful course.

Brother Al-Hamidi denounced the capitulation of some Arab regimes. He said: The convening of the conference in fraternal Syria represents the Arabs masses' ultimate solidarity with the Syrian Arab people and their heroic steadfastness in confronting the treacherous plots and agreements.

Working Paper Discussed

JN092108 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun (SANA) — The proceedings of the emergency session of the Arab People's Conference resumed here this evening under the chairmanship of 'Umar Hamidi, the secretariat's secretary general, and in the presence of Muhammad Haydar, member of the Ba'th Party's National Command, members of the conference's Permanent Secretariat, and leaders and members of the parties and progressive, popular, and professional forces that are participating in the session.

The conferees listened to a working paper presented by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. The working paper contains a detailed explanation of imperialist and Zionist aims and ambitions in the Arab region.

The working paper also contains a detailed review of the dangers resulting from the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and Lebanon's acceptance of ending the state of war with the Israeli enemy thus exonerating it from the ugly crimes it committed against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

The working paper affirms that by signing the agreement, Lebanon has violated the Arab League Charter and Arab unanimity of not negotiating with the enemy. It also affirms that the agreement undermines the principles of Arab boycott.

The working paper calls for backing and supporting the struggle of the Lebanese nationalist forces to preserve the Arabism of Lebanon and its pan-Arab affiliation. It also calls for establishing a deep struggle alliance between the Ba'th Party, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and the Palestinian revolution.

The working paper also calls for carrying out an extensive media campaign to give the real picture of the position of the Lebanese people who reject this agreement and to expose the underhanded

role played by the Phalangist authority. The working paper calls on Syria, Algeria, Libya, the PDRY, and the PLO to immediately establish an Arab confrontation strategy for armed struggle to achieve a just and permanent peace in the Arab region.

The working paper calls on all Arab regimes to rally around this strategy and to consider it the basis for a unified Arab stand and the backbone of Arab solidarity.

The working paper calls on the PLO to immediately end the differences between its factions on the basis of the clear political line, which abides by the PLO charter and political program in words and deeds. It also calls for completely avoiding methods that conflict with the objectives agreed on by the revolutionaries.

The working paper calls for giving all means of support and assistance to Syria, the Lebanese nationalist forces, and the Palestinian revolution. It also calls on the groups of the Arab liberation movement in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and Iraq to intensify the struggle against the oppressive regime in those countries.

The working paper calls for addressing a memo to the General Secretariat of the Arab League explaining the Lebanese authority's deviation from the provisions of the Arab League Charter.

On the international level, the working paper calls for a propaganda and political campaign to expose U.S. policy and establish a strong alliance between the Arab liberation forces and the world democratic and liberation forces, especially the socialist bloc countries headed by the USSR, the loyal ally of all freedom and progressive forces in the world.

The working paper also calls for the organization of an international seminar in one of the West European capitals, to which the broadest democratic and progressive forces shall be invited, and the dispatch of delegations and messages to all democratic and progressive forces and parties in the world and also to the secretary general of the United Nations, the chairman of the Security Council, and the president of the General Assembly explaining the Lebanese-Israeli agreement's dangers and violations of international law and the UN Charter.

The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference submitted a working paper that contains practical proposals, mainly calling on the Arab masses, movements, and popular and trade union organizations to declare their firm rejection of the conspiratorial agreement and to treat it in the same way as the Camp David accords.

The working paper also calls for solidarity with Syria and the PLO. The working paper stresses the need for struggle to foil the Camp David accords, to back the struggle of the Egyptian people, and to work for Egypt's return to its natural place.

Afterward, the conferees discussed the working papers submitted by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference and proposed certain suitable solutions to the situation in the Arab region. The session was then adjourned until Friday morning to continue discussion of the provisions of both working papers.

Report on World Oil Reserves, Production

PA082246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1508 GMT 7 Jun 83

[By Eduardo Perez Iribarne]

[Text] Caracas, 7 Jun (AFP) — OPEC reported in Caracas today that Latin America has double the amount of petroleum reserves that the United States and Canada jointly have.

In a special bulletin, the OPEC indicated that in 1981 world petroleum reserves amounted to 678 billion barrels. Of this amount, 85 billion belonged to Latin America, 44.4 billion to the United States-Canada, 362.6 billion to the Middle East, and 25.2 billion to West Europe.

The report indicated that in 1981 world reserves of natural gas amounted to 2,911.9 trillion cubic feet.

Within the world reserves of natural gas, in 1981 Latin America had 176.3 trillion cubic feet, the United States-Canada had 288.5 trillion cuban feet, the Middle East had 761.9 trillion cubic feet, and West Europe had 152.7 trillion cubic feet.

The OPEC report on international petroleum and natural gas reserves is optimistic since while hydrocarbons reserves increased 14.7 percent in 1981 as compared to the previous year, the natural gas reserves increased 6.2 percent in the same period.

According to the report, "the petroleum and gas reserves continued to increase during 1981 in Mexico and the Middle East while they remained at a standstill in the United States."

"The reserves in the 13 OPEC members also dropped in 1981 due to the lack of capital for exploration and due to the favorable prospects for hydroelectricity and coal in Third World countries," the document explained.

Nevertheless, OPEC controls 65 percent of the world's petroleum reserves and 35 percent of the natural gas reserves.

In 1981 the world petroleum amounted to (?22.5) MBD (million barrels per day).

That production dropped 6.5 percent as compared to 1980.

OPEC petroleum production decreased by 16.29 percent while the world production increased 1.46 percent.

The world petroleum production of non-OPEC countries showed a positive trend in 1981 as compared to 1980 except for the case of Norway (a North Sea producer) whose participation in the world production market decreased by 21 percent in 1981 as compared to the previous year.

However, according to the OPEC report, the world production of basic energy in 1981 dropped 1.6 percent as compared to 1980.

In 1981, Latin America produced 6.1 percent of the basic energy produced in the world while the United States and Canada produced 26.2 percent, West Europe produced 9.3 percent, and the Middle East 11.5 percent.

The OPEC report shows that "there is no consensus over the future development of world economy;" therefore, the future of the energy consumption cannot yet be specifically determined.

In 1981, the world energy production in absolute terms reached the equivalent to 142.7 MBD .

That production included petroleum, natural gas, hydroelectricity, coal, nuclear energy, and others, and it was left in MBD in relation to some regions and countries of the world as follows:

The United States 32.2 MBD, Canada 5, Latin America 8.6, West Europe 13.3, the Socialist world (including the USSR) 96.6, the Middle East 16.3, and Africa 7.4.

In relation to coal production, the OPEC report included three Latin American countries.

Here are the OPEC report's statistics, in millions of metric tons, for the region's three principal coal-producing countries for the following years:

Country	1970	1975	1979	1981
1. Brazil	2.4	2.8	4.6	5.3
2. Colombia	2.3	0.4	5.0	5.0
3. Mexico	3.0	5.2	6.9	6.8

Here is the production in millions of metric tons for some industrialized nations according to 1981 statistics: The United States 732.7, Canada 38.8, the FRG 221.3, and the United Kingdom 127.2.

Latin American energy consumption for 1981 was the equivalent of 348.5 million tons of petroleum. In that total consumption, petroleum was first with 227.8 (67 percent); natural gas, second with 54.4 (15 percent); hydroelectricity, third with 48.6 (13 percent); coal, fourth with 16.9 (4 percent); and nuclear energy with the equivalent of 0.8 million tons of petroleum (less than 1 percent).

In the region, Argentina leads in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, while the completion of the binational (Brazil-Paraguay) Itaipu Dam will increase the percentage of hydroelectricity in the regional energy consumption, it was noted in Caracas.

UAE Minister on OPEC, Market Stability

LD081901 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (SPA) — The OPEC market commission began its meetings in Paris today under the chairmanship of UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah. The commission, comprising the oil ministers of Algeria, Venezuela, Indonesia, and UAE, met French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson earlier to discuss the question of

promoting cooperation between the oil-producing and oil-consuming countries within the framework of the North-South dialogue.

After the commission meeting, Dr al-'Utaybah said that there has been an improvement in the oil market and that the commission has not observed any violations of the production ratio or prices by any OPEC member-state. He said that all member-states have honored the resolutions of the London summit which is an important factor in restoring stability to the oil market. He added that prices will remain at $29 per barrel and that the ceiling of production will remain at 17.5 million barrels a day.

Al-'Utaybah said that the non-OPEC member oil exporting countries, which have been contacted, have expressed their readiness to cooperate with the organization and have promised to keep their oil prices in line with OPEC prices and not to increase production. He said that the organization will keep up contacts with the other states in order to constantly restore stability to the oil market, including Mexico, Britain, and Norway. He said that the organization found that the USSR reacted well toward participating in keeping the market stabilized especially as the Soviet export 1.5 million barrels of oil a day to the immediate market.

Views OPEC-USSR Dialogue

GF091340 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 14

[Exclusive report from Abu Dhabi]

[Text] Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al- 'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources, called for holding a dialogue between OPEC and the Soviet Union in order to find coordination and cooperation in solving the problems of the international oil market.

In a statement to *Ash-Shu'lah* magazine yesterday, which is published by Abu Dhabi Liquification Gas Company Ltd (ADGAS), Dr al-'Utaybah said that the Soviet Union produces daily more than 15 million barrels which are sold in the oil free market. He said that this amount, in addition to other amounts which are produced by non-OPEC member countries affect the interntional oil market.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that OPEC has assigned the task of holding a dialogue with the Soviets to the Algerian oil minister, because of the good relations between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

Despite that, Dr al-'Utaybah ruled out the establishment of relations between the Arab Gulf countries and the Soviet Union at present and said that this issue is premature.

Referring to production and prices, Dr Al-'utaybah said that the 1983 might be a year of stability in the oil market. He also expected no increase in prices. He said: From now until 1985 there will be relative stability in the demand for oil and the international economy will recover.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that it would be appropriate for the producing countries to develop a formula governing prices to be put into effect at the beginning of 1985. He pointed out that it would be appropriate at that time to hold a dialogue with the consuming countries in order to avoid international economic problems.

Dr al-'Utaybah expressed his belief that the current oil prices, that is $29 per barrel, will not increase until the end of 1985.

BAHRAIN

Paper Reports Gulf Slick Oil Washed Ashore

GF090527 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 9-10 Jun 83 P 1

[Text] Powerful winds yesterday led to heavy crude oil from the Gulf slick being washed on to Bahrain beaches.

Along the north coast there were reports of oil coming ashore, mostly in fist-sized lumps.

At Al-Muharraq causeway lumps of oil as big as footballs were being tossed against the stone embankment, while a stream of smaller balls were visible in the inner harbour area.

A boom is deflecting most of the oil from the harbour, but the whole entrance cannot be sealed without halting the flow of boats.

An official source said, the current wave of oil came from a small slick spotted a few days ago.

And following a surveillance flight yesterday more is on the way with 84 lines of tarry oil around 30 metres long and one metre wide, less than 10 kilometres from Bahrain.

Clean up operations of beaches affected have been made easier by the preparatory clearance of debris.

KUWAIT

Crown Prince Addresses Final Assembly Session

GF091050 Kuwait Arab Times in English 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpts] HH the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah said yesterday his country had redoubled its efforts and intensified its contacts with Tehran and Baghdad to help end Iran-Iraq war.

"Kuwait has redoubled its efforts to end the conflict and intensified its contacts with the opponents to end the war which is spilling Arab and Muslim blood and serving Arab and Muslim enemies", Shaykh Sa'd told the final session of the National Assembly.

Referring to the Lebanese situation, the Kuwaiti premier said the Arab world, deeply concerned over the lack of progress on the issue, was exerting efforts to come out with a unified Arab stand towards the Lebanon-Israel troop withdrawal agreement.

"Efforts are being made to come out with a unified Arab stand that could protect Lebanon's sovereignty and independence as well as common Arab interests", he said.

Shaykh Sa'd also praised the assembly's internal achievements despite the complicated external circumstances.

"We have all lived up to the joint national responsibility in favour of the state and people of Kuwait's higher interests.

He made mention of the laws passed on drug trafficking, the problems of juveniles and dealings through post-dated cheques, and the setting up of body to deal with agriculture and fisheries affairs.

OMAN

Qabus Receives Letter From Pakistani President

GF091504 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id received a written message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. The letter was received by Fahd ibn Mahmud Al Bu Sa'id, deputy prime minister for legal affairs, during his meeting with Najim Saqeb Khan, envoy of the Pakistani president. The meeting was attended by the Pakistani charge d'affaires in Muscat.

The guest also conveyed the greetings of the Pakistani president and his good wishes to the sultan, his wise government, and the Omani people. He lauded the stable bilateral relations of the two countries in various fields and the positive role of the sultanate toward international issues. Fahd Al Bu Sa'id asked Najim Saqeb Khan to convey the greetings and best wishes of the sultan to the Pakistani president and people.

The talks dealt with the current international situation, the good relations between the two countries, and the bilateral cooperation in various fields.

SAUDI ARABIA

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives on Visit to Kingdom

GF091914 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] His excellency the Libyan president [as heard], Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, arrived in Jidda at 2045 today. Foremost among those who received him upon arrival were King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and head of the National Guard; Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, defense and aviation minister, and inspector general; Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Mecca; and a number of princes.

King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will hold a dinner party in honor of his excellency the guest. His excellency is expected to perform a minor pilgrimage ['umrah] this evening. The Libyan guest is accompanied by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, and Dr 'Ali at-Turayki.

Banquet Hosted

LD092236 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2138 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 9 Jun (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz gave a dinner banquet this evening in Al-Hamra' Palace in honor of Libyan president [as received] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

The banquet was attended by His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation; a number of princes and ministers; and the delegation accompanying the Libyan president.

Pilgrimage to Mecca

D092326 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2240 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Mecca, 9 Jun (SPA) — Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi tonight performed the 'umrah [minor pilgrimage]

He was welcomed at the entrance to the holy mosque by the deputy governor of the Mecca area, (Hamad ash-Shawi); the director of police of the religious capital, Brigadier, (Hashim 'Anqawi); and a number of officials at the general headquarters for the affairs of the two holy mosques.

PLO-Libyan-Saudi Summit Expected

JN092059 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri — live]

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in Jidda about 2 hours ago on a 3-day official visit to the Kingdom. King Fahd, who received the Libyan leader, will meet with Al-Qadhdhafi tomorrow. The talks will deal comprehensively with the rebellious movement within the Fatah organization — a movement nurtured by the Libyan Government according to the Palestinian sources.

Informed sources spoke about a possible summit meeting between the Libyan colonel and Yasir 'Arafat in Jidda in the presence of the Saudi monarch. 'Arafat is expected to arrive here tomorrow. According to these sources, the tripartite summit will deal mainly with the rebellious movement in an attempt to convince Libya to stop backing the rebels and to officially declare its support for Yasir 'Arafat and his leadership of the PLO.

The sources did not rule out Saudi success in bringing the Libyan and Palestinian viewpoints closer and restoring normal relations between the two sides despite the caution some moderate Palestinian leaders are expressing toward the promotion of relations with Libya, basing their caution on the previous Libyan attitude toward the Palestinians, particularly during the siege of Beirut.

King Inaugurates Islamic Jurisprudence Academy

LD072218 Riyadh SPA in English 1911 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Mecca June 7, SPA — HM King Fahd inaugurated here today the statute conference of the Islamic jurisprudence academy.

Addressing the session, HM King Fahd said the meeting was considered a true beginning for an important phase in the history of the Islamic nation and reflected the first international organisation representing Islamic unity.

"The spirit of collective action is the characteristic of the Islamic nations success and its ability to face all challenges and conspiracies. All indications affirm that the Islamic nation has placed its foot on the right track by returning to the principles of our divine faith under the Islamic solidarity umbrella," the king added.

HM King Fahd described the decisions of the third Islamic summit held in At-Ta'if including the creation of the academy, as a "serious action of the part of the Islamic nation to realise its aspirations to continue its leading role in securing justice and removing injustices everywhere.

"Parts of the Islamic nation in Palestine, occupied Arab territories and Afghanistan are suffering from injustices and oppression while our holy places in Jerusalem are desecrated by occupation forces who have shed blood and sent millions of Muslims homeless," the king said.

Had the Islamic nation adhered to the principles of its faith it would not have faced such weakness and fate, he added.

The king urged the Muslim nation to abandon its differences and unify ranks as well as resolve its social, economic and international problems through Islamic solutions based on the principles of the Islamic sharia (law) [words indistinct] "recover its strength and glory and rid their land from injustice and occupation.

"The call to form an Islamic jurisprudence academy is necessary during the current stage in the history of the Muslim nation to help face challenges of the age and find solutions to Muslim issues to secure the humanity's happiness in general and Muslim nation's in particular," the king said.

The monarch added that this needed efforts of Islamic ulemas, intellectuals and thinkers in all fields and return to the teachings of the holy Koran and Prophet Mohammed.

The king went on to say that the first call for an Islamic conference to discuss Muslims causes was declared by the late King 'Abd al-Aziz, more than fifty years ago.

"Since then, efforts have gone ahead to realise this objective and the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) has been created with the aim of reviving Islam's principles and Koran's teachings

and sunna. Moreover this revival has helped every Muslim to feel proud of his faith and his glorious part," the king added.

The monarch stressed that the Kingdom had adhered to this spirit and based its judicial system on the divine faith and said the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz gave directives that any differences among Islamic doctrines should be judged by an Islamic higher authority of ulemas.

The king asked all Islamic nations to unify their judicial systems on the basis of the divine faith to re-establish the Islamic unity.

He prayed God to guide all for the right path to secure the welfare of Islamic and the whole humanity.

ICO's Secretary-General Habib Chatti praised King Fahd's efforts to support Islamic causes and organisations everywhere.

The creation of the jurisprudence academy will meet needs of the Muslim nation on issues of mutual concern since the academy will give its ruling and judgement in line with the Islamic sharia according to Koran and sunna.

Mr Chatti said other steps would be followed in the near future such as the creation of the international Islamic court and the formulation of a document of human rights in line with Islam, the formation of the Islamic committee on international law which would be an affiliate of the ICO and include judicial experts with good command of the Islamic law.

He called for the correct breeding the Moslem rising generations so as to "create a strong nation, capable to face challenges of the age."

He warned against such challenges which are threatening the destiny of the Muslim world and stressed that all Islamic nations should unify their ranks to face such threats.

Foreign Minister Meets With Arab League's Klibi

LD091355 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 9 Jun (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal met with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi this afternoon. A number of current Arab issues were discussed at the meeting.

In a statement to SPA after the meeting Klibi said that his visit to the Kingdom constitutes the most important phase of his current tour in the region, due to the Kingdom's principal role in resolving Arab issues and its contribution to the achievement of a unified Arab stand regarding these issues. He added that he places great importance on this visit.

Klibi said: We are looking forward to meeting His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, so that I may be enlightened by his solid views regarding bolstering joint Arab action in these critical circumstances, during which all our countries need clear vision and more coordinated efforts. Klibi expressed the hope that the Kingdom's great efforts will lead to positive results. He also expressed the hope that the PLO will overcome the obstacles facing it and draw the strength needed to perform the historic mission placed on its shoulders.

UAE

Indian State Minister Departs for Home 10 June

GF100820 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0755 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 10 Jun (WAKH) — A.A. Rahim, Indian minister of state for external affairs, left for home this morning after a private 2-day visit to the UAE.

Rahim made a tour of a number of countries in the region during which he held talks with a number of officials on the means to promote cooperation between the Gulf countries and India in the labor field.

AL-KHALIJ Rejects Soviet Envoy's Remarks on Gulf

GF090652 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0610 GMT 9 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Ash-Shariqah, 9 Jun (WAM) — In its editorial today, the newspaper *Al-Khalij* rejected the statements made by the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait yesterday in which he said his country would never allow any military intervention in the Gulf under security pretexts or for oil interests. The newspaper said this does not serve the real security of the Arab Gulf region or its peoples at all, but creates a potentially explosive situation in the region, as the situation between the two superpowers is tense.

Al-Khalij emphasized that Gulf security is an internal issue which concerns its countries and is closely tied to pan-Arab security.

The newspaper said what the Soviet ambassador announced seems to be part of the tough policy which Andropov's leadership has decided to adopt in the conflict with the United States and the West. "What concerns us in this issue is that the new Soviet stand was a reaction to the U.S. and Western intervention in the region's affairs. If such intervention is rejected, this means that any other foreign intervention — be it Soviet or non-Soviet — is also rejected," *Al-Khalij* said.

Concluding, the newspaper noted that this stand does not mean leaving the Gulf-U.S. relations without constraints, particularly in view of the U.S. stand on the Arab-Zionist conflict. It means establishing balanced relations with the active international blocs in terms of their views and stands on the fateful Arab causes.

PDRY

'Arafat Arrives in Aden, Makes Statement

JN101142 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Aden from San'a' this morning where he will spend a few hours and will hold talks with PDRY

leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. 'Arafat is currently conducting an Arab tour, which has so far taken him to Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the YAR, and it is likely that he will return to Saudi Arabia. Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is still visiting Saudi Arabia.

In an arrival statement, 'Arafat said that his visit comes at an historical phase in which the Israeli threats are increasing against the Palestinian forces in Lebanon's Al-Biqa'. He added: It is possible that the situation might erupt on several fronts. He affirmed that the Israeli forces have reinforced their positions in Al-Biqa' with five brigades.

PLO's Salah Khalaf Arrives in Aden 9 June

GF091406 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Aden today on a visit of several days to our country. During this visit he will meet with YSP officials to discuss the recent events on the Arab and Palestinian arenas.

In a statement to ANA, Abu Iyad said that this visit is in the course of the complicated circumstances and the continuous developments on the Arab arena in general and the Palestinian arena in particular. He said that his meetings with party officials will (?deal) with all issues of joint struggle and the developing relations between the PLO and YSP.

Salah Khalaf was welcomed by Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the State Security Committee.

YAR Official Departs Aden With Message

GF081720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Husayn ad-Daf'i, adviser to the YAR president and member of the standing committee of the General People's Congress, left Aden today after a short visit to the PDRY, during which he conveyed a verbal message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, from Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the Peoples' General Congress, in the northern part of the homeland.

In a statement to ANA, Brother ad-Daf'i said that he carries a verbal message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He described his visit with the chairman as successful, during which several issues of mutual interest were discussed. He said that they agreed on the schedule of the unity committees and on fixing a date for the Yemeni Council's meeting. He said that Yemen, with its two parts, will soon witness the implementation steps which were agreed upon by the two political leaderships on the reunification of the two Yemens.

The official was seen off by 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of state for cabinet affairs.

YAR

Reportage on Al-Qadhdhafi Visit to Country

Tripoli Reports Arrival Statement

LD091332 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution arrived in San'a' for a working visit to the YAR at 1000 today. He received a big welcome at the airport: YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih was there to welcome him, and Vice President 'Abd al-Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, ministers, and army officers were also present.

On arrival in San'a' the brother leader said to journalists: I am happy to come to my country, Yemen, and to be in San'a' to meet my Brother 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni people. There is a dire need to meet at this critical stage the Arab nation is facing in order to deter the Zionist death train that is being pushed by the U.S. Administration, to mobilize the Arab masses to confront this train, and to bring about a pan-Arab mobilization of the Arab nation.

On arrival at the republican palace the leader met with President 'Abdallah Salih in the presence of the secretary of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, the Jamahiriyah UN permanent representative, and the secretary of the Islamic Call Society. On the Yemeni side 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president and chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly; Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani; and Foreign Minister 'Ali Lufti ath-Thawr were present.

Meeting With Salih

GF091354 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The official YAR-Libyan talks began at noon today led by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

On the YAR side, the talks were attended by Judge 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, vice president, chairman of the People's Constituent Assembly, and member of the Standing Committee; 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president and member of the Standing Committee; and 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee. On the Libyan side, the talks were attended by 'Abd al-Mu'ti al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative at the United Nations; and Dr Muhammad Ahmad ash-Sharif, secretary of the Islamic Missionary Society.

During these talks, bilateral relations and current Arab issues,

particularly the current Arab situation and the developments pertaining to the Palestinian cause, were reviewed.

Further Talks

GF100640 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held a closed meeting at the presidential house at 1600 today. They discussed the Arab situation and stressed the need for immediate action to disregard differences and prepare the ground for Arab unanimity, and to disregard minor and secondary differences and mobilize Arab energies to face the challenges and threats posed to the Arab nation by the Zionist entity.

The Yemeni-Libyan sides also held their second session of talks at the presidential house today. On the YAR side, the talks were chaired by Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Libyan side was chaired by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During this session of talks, the two sides discussed bilateral and pan-Arab issues, developments on the Arab arena, and international developments. The session was attended on the YAR side by Brothers 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice presidents and members of the Standing Committee; Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for economic affairs and member of the Standing Committee; Lieutenant Colonel 'Abdallah al-Bashiri, chief of the General Staff and member of the Standing Committee; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister and member of the Standing Committee; Hasan al-Lawzi, minister of information and culture; 'Ali al-Bahr, minister of state; 'Abd as-Salam al-'Ansi, assistant secretary of the Standing Committee; and Marshal 'Abdallah as-Sallal, the first YAR president. On the Libyan side, the talks were attended by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison; Dr 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, Libya's permanent representative to the United Nations; and Dr Muhammad ash-Sharif, secretary of the Islamic ad-Da'wah Office.

Press Statement Issued

GF100631 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Press statement issued after the meeting between Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, on 9 June in San'a']

[Text] Within the continued consultations and meetings between the two countries, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution, made a 1-day official visit to the YAR at the head of a massive official and popular delegation. He was received at the airport by Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; senior government, state and Standing Committee officials; and senior army and police officers.

During the visit, fraternal talks were held which were attended on the YAR side by Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and on the Libyan side by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The talks were dominated by an atmosphere of candor, sincerity,and optimism for an Arab move to unify Arab ranks and mobilize Arab energies in the fateful revolutionary confrontation of the aggressive Zionist conspiratorial designs. The talks covered all bilateral and pan-Arab issues, developments in the Arab arena, and international developments.

On the Arab level, the two sides agreed on the need for pan-Arab action to disregard differences and prepare the ground for Arab unanimity. In this regard, the two leaders called on the Arab leaders to abandon minor and secondary differences and to immediately begin joint Arab action to mobilize Arab energies to face the challenges and threats posed by the imperialist-aided aggressive Israeli presence on the Arab territory and to confront its expansionist ambitions and policy of domination of the Arab nation, and its fate and future, and of imposing humiliating treaties and accords. The two leaders stressed the inevitable immediate start of practical unity steps among all Arab countries in response to the expectations of the broad Arab masses, since this is their road to salvation and preservation of their historic Islamic-Arab existence.

Regarding relations between the two fraternal countries, the two sides agreed on the significance of developing and expanding bilateral relations and of immediately starting practical steps to establish unity between the two countries and strengthen its firm pillars, since this is the cornerstone for unionist Arab action. They also agreed to continue coordination and cooperation between the two fraternal countries on all popular, political, media, culture, and economic levels as an embodiment of the aspirations and expectations of the two fraternal peoples according to a joint program of action and out of their belief that the genuine unionist action stemming from the faith of the two peoples and their pan-Arab affiliation is the true path the Arab nation should follow, away from all foreign ideologies. They consider that the Arab nation's ideology and values qualify it to achieve all its aspirations for building one independent entity.

During this visit, Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih briefed his Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on the process of unionist action between the two parts of the Yemeni homeland and the steps that have been made to build joint unionist institutions. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his full support for these unionist steps. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was also briefed on the features of the current popular democratic experiment in the YAR aimed at embodying the goals of the eternal glorious 26 September Revolution in consecrating the people's self-rule. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi highly praised this experiment as one of the accomplishments of the Yemeni people.

Leaders Statements; Al-Qadhdhafi Departure

GF100747 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the delegation accompanying him left San'a' this evening after a short visit, during which he held talks with Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah

Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on relations between our country and Libya and the Arab and international situations, particularly the Palestinian cause.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress; the brother vice presidents and members of the Standing Committee; the deputy prime minister for economic affairs and member of the Standing Committee; the chief of the general staff and member of the Standing Committee; members of the Consultative Assembly; ministers; and members of the Standing Committee.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: The talks dealt with the Arab unity which we should immediately start to build. Libya and San'a' are ready to begin to lay down the cornerstone for Arab unity, which is the refuge in confronting the Zionist train of death, protected by U.S. imperialism, that will strike at the Arab homeland country by country. He added: the situations in Libya and San'a' are identical and Arab traditions, Arab genuineness, Islamic spirit, and Arab customs and genuine democratic traditions inherited from our grandfathers still exist in the two countries. Thus, it is easy and quick to establish unity between them.

He said: Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is not a traditional president like the other Arab leaders. He is a fighting soldier and a revolutionary unionist officer. This is the spirit of the 26 September Revolution, and as Marshal 'Abdallah as-Sallal said, Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih restored to the 26 September Revolution its spirit. When the 26 September Revolution was launched, we were students and we marched along the road of this revolution which followed the steps of 'Abd an-Nasir. Now the unionist march must begin anew to build Arab unity to face the train of death and the Zionist-imperialist onslaught against the Arab nation. We also agreed on the need to promote relations between the two countries. Visits, consultations, and action will begin for unity, integration, and cooperation in all fields to protect and help each other. I consider this meeting an historical one because it is the first step I have made in the new year.

The brother president made a statement to JANA prior to the departure of the Libyan leader in which he said: I am very happy to receive Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, in his second country and the first homeland of the Arabs, the YAR, as a struggling leader. The issues which were discussed were fruitful and good, both on the bilateral level, from which the two fraternal countries profit, and on the Palestinian level, which is the major Arab cause. The points of view were completely identical. As an example, we discussed the means to achieve Arab unity and the practical steps to be taken in the future. We will begin with ourselves as two fraternal countries as a cornerstone for Arab unity in the Arab homeland. As Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said, we are identical governments.

The brother president added: We bade farewell to the past and opened a new page in bilateral and pan-Arab cooperation. From this place and in this meeting, we call on the brother Arab leaders to disregard differences and unify ranks to confront the historical Zionist enemy and those backing him.

The brother president added: Once again I express thanks for this meeting between Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and me and I hope meetings will continue on all levels, on summit and other levels, between our countries.

In his statement, the brother president said that a committee has been formed to put forward practical steps to restore unity and propose it to the Arab leaders.

Departure Cable

GF100752 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Cable sent by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih upon departure from San'a' on 9 June]

[Text] Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. While departing our first country, it pleases me to express to you and to the struggling Yemeni people my gratitude and thanks for the great hospitality we received during our stay in San'a'. I also express my satisfaction over the amicable talks we held. I am confident that these talks will promote our bilateral relations in various fields and will be the basis for unity action between our countries, which is the cornerstone for Arab unity.

Brother president, once again I express thanks for you and for your assistance. I am confident that the fraternal Yemeni people will attain the goals of the 26 September Revolution and will enjoy freedom and prosperity.

[Signed] Your brother, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

'Arafat Concludes Visit to Country 9 June

Address to Military Graduates

GF092048 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text of speech delivered by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, on behalf of the YAR president to graduates of Al-'Amaliqah Yemeni Military Camp on 9 June — recorded]

[Text] And make ready for them whatever you can of armed and mounted pickets at the frontier, whereby you may frighten the enemy of God, your enemy and others who you know not, but God knows them. God has spoken the truth. [Koranic verse] [applause]

My brother and companion has honored me. Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih [applause] has honored and designated me to act on his behalf to finish this maneuver and this military demonstration. In as much as this mission is great and important, it is dear to my heart. [applause] The arrival of a guest [presumably Al-Qadhdhafi] to the Yemeni Arab Republic has prompted

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to leave to receive him at the airport.

When he deputized me, my brothers, and companions, he implemented the slogans we have upheld together and materialized the embracing of blood that was shed and is still being shed daily — the embrace of Yemeni and Palestinian blood, materializing this baptism with this noble blood gushing from all free and noble men.

It is not strange that my brother and companion deputized me with this honor, to stand before you giants, not only giants of Yemen, but giants of the Arab nation. When I say this I am not speaking prose or poetry. For you have seen, giants,and I have had the honor to stand among you and with you in the arena of loyalty and honor not only in defense of Yemen but in defense of the entire Arab nation, and in defense of this cause — the cause of the Arab nation and central cause of the Islamic nation. This cause is the Palestinian cause which will be victorious.

Yes, this is what I feel, my brothers and companions of the march, which we, my Brother 'Ali Abdallah Salih and I, will walk, with you on our side and in front of us, toward Palestine. We know that the way is hard, difficult, and long, but as I say and know the Arab nation's pains, calamities, and dilemmas are the great labor of the great birth of this Arab nation. Yes, our way is hard, in the color of blood and rather dim. But who said we like a hard life? And who said we dare talk about a hard life, while I stand before the giants? We! Yes, this is your nation. It is one. This is your nation and this is your mission. God will not heal our wound and we will not give up our arms until we fly the banner of our Arab nation, our Islamic nation over the pillars of Jerusalem. If one day a people wanted life, fate must respond. The night sky must clear up and the chains must break. [poem by Libyan poet Abu al-Qasim ash-Shabbi]

Yes, my brothers, my folk, my tribe. It is the cry from the depths of a heart from the third part of Yemen, the Palestinian part, talking to the hearts and minds of the millions, the masses in this northern part of the homeland. Therefore, the pledge is the pledge and the vow is the vow. Our meeting will be in Jerusalem, God willing. Our meeting is in the morning, and the morning is not near. It is surely revolution until victory.

Report on Departure

GF100755 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left San'a' last night at the end of a 1-day visit, during which he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president and commander in chief of the armed forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on relations between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that his talks with the president dealt with a number of current Arab issues. He said that the talks were positive and constructive, and that he sensed on the part of the brother president great concern for the Palestinian revolution and an anxiousness to support it and the struggle of the Palestinian people by all ways and means.

In conclusion, Yasir 'Arafat said that he and the president reviewed area affairs, including current Israeli military threats against the PLO in particular and against Syria, Israeli troop concentrations, and the possibility of the escalation of the situation in the region.

Yasir 'Arafat was seen off at the airport by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, vice president and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign minister and member of the Standing Committee of the General People's Congress; Sharaf (as-Sa'idi), chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; Hikmat Zayd, PLO representative in San'a'; and [name indistinct], commander of the Palestinian Sabra camp in San'a'.

Brother 'Arafat had visited the Sabra camp for Palestinian fighters. Addressing the fighters, Brother 'Arafat emphasized that the Palestinian revolution will continue and that the guns will not be laid down until the flag of the Palestinian revolution is hoisted in Jerusalem.

President Salih on Reconciling PLO, Libya

GF092102 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] SABA' NEWS AGENCY asked Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and secretary general of the People's General Congress, about the truth of the reports and predictions by news agencies on achieving a reconciliation between the PLO and Libya as a result of Yemeni efforts that were aimed at holding a meeting between Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat and Libyan president [as heard] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi during their visit to our country. The brother leader president said:

On the basis of our continuing and permanent anxiousness to maintain a united Arab front and to deploy all available powers and resources to confront all challenges and conspiracies against the Arab nation with the aim of neutralizing its principal question, foremost of which is the Palestinian question, and on the bases of our complete conviction of the threats that face the Arab nation at this stage especially following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the emergence of the ambitions of the Israeli onslaught against the region, everyone must rise up to the level of present responsibilities, forget disagreements, and exploit all resources in serving the questions of the Arab nation's questions. We have made an effort to reconcile views and to end any estrangement between Libya and the PLO. Our efforts have given good results. It has been agreed to stop propaganda campaigns between the Jamahiriyah and the PLO by all means in order to accomplish a meeting between the two leaderships of the Jamahiriyah and the PLO in a manner that will reinforce the efforts that are being made to fill the gap and prepare circumstances for the creation of a joint Arab action in order to face all the threats facing the Arab nation.

Asked about the Iraqi-Iranian war and what was discussed about

it during the visit of the Libyan president, the brother president answered: The discussion elaborated and concentrated on this destructive war which is exhausting the resources and powers of both Muslim nations. God willing, this discussion will have its positive and fruitful results in the near future in the interest of both peoples and both the Arab and Islamic nations.

Foreign Minister Receives Saudi Message

LD090936 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0812 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] San'a', 9 Jun (SPA) — YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutif ath-Thawr received a written message from Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal concerning aspects of cooperation and coordination between the Kingdom and Yemen and developments in the Arab region.

The message was delivered by Tirad al-Harithi, the Kingdom's ambassador in San'a', during a meeting with the Yemeni foreign minister today.

President Salih on Unity, Domestic Issues

PM091041 London Ash-Sharq al-Awsat in Arabic 4 Jun 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih by Khalid 'Abd ar-Rahim al-Mu'ina in San'a' — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: The relations between the two parts of Yemen improved after your meeting with PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. What point have the unity talks reached? Are these talks continuing and do you believe that unity will be achieved between two different regimes?

Answer: There can be no doubt that the relations between the two parts of the homeland have been steadily improving. This is largely due to the successive meetings, talks, and continuous dialogue between officials from both sides. Agreement has been reached on a number of important unity issues in the field of cooperation and coordination in the political, economic, commercial, and cultural fields. Several important executive steps have been taken in this respect, including formation of joint economic establishments and companies with marked trade cooperation. There is no doubt that there can be no unity under different political systems. That is why we are continuing our unity dialogue with a view to reaching agreement on one particular system of government for the unity state. The joint constitutional committee has prepared a draft constitution for the unity state. It defines the framework and nature of the system of government in the unity state. All that remains is that the draft constitution will be discussed during the next session of the Yemeni Council's session and will then be referred by the two presidents to the people's assemblies of the two parts of Yemen. Then there will be a public referendum on it and the people will provide the practical answer as to the type of government in the unity state.

Question: What has happened to the returnees who had fought the regime near the borders? Have they since then served in the government or the armed forces?

Answer: On our part we granted general amnesty to all those who had committed foolish and wrong practices against the state, the homeland, and the revolution 5 years ago. We gave all groups a chance to participate in a dialogue on the national charter and to allow interaction of all ideas to produce one result. That result was the national charter. The moves to tackle all unlawful acts were very successful, thank God, and national unity was consolidated within the framework of the existing popular institutions, especially the Constituent People's Assembly and the General People's Congress. Those who came back to live under the banner of the revolution and the state have been given all the necessary facilities and opportunities so that they may play their part and shoulder their national responsibilities, each in his place and according to his abilities and experience with commitment to the state and the national charter. Faith in and work for the implementation of the national charter are the measure of one's true national loyalty.

Question: After your re-election you granted amnesty to a group of detainees. Does this mean that other groups are still in detention camps, and, if so, is there any intention of pardoning them to encourage them to contribute to national development?

Answer: We have no more prisoners of the kind you are talking about. We released them all last week and we have granted amnesty to those who absconded, urging them to return to the homeland to serve their country on the basis of commitment to the national charter, the aims of the revolution, and national sovereignty. Responsibility in our country today is not a monopoly for anyone.

MENA Reports on Mubarak's Belgrade Talks

NC092146 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2105 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jun (MENA)— The first session of the official talks between Egypt and Yugoslavia was held here tonight. The Egyptian delegation was headed by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and the Yugoslav side by President Mika Spiljak.

The MENA team has learned that President Husni Mubarak briefed the Yugoslav president on Egypt's view on international problems, particularly the Middle East problem, the Palestinian question, and the situation in Lebanon. They also discussed developments in Africa in light of the convocation of the African summit conference.

The team has also learned that President Mubarak emphasized the need for the Nonaligned Movement to strengthen its ranks, particularly in the current international situation, on the basis of the resolutions of the New Delhi summit conference, which President Mubarak said was extremely successful by contributing toward removing tension in the international situation.

The team further learned that President Mika Spiljak explained Yugoslavia's interest in the Middle East crisis, particularly in the Palestinian problem, which is considered the core of the issue. He emphasized Yugoslavia's view on the means for solving this problem.

President Spiljak held a working dinner in President Mubarak's honor after the first round of talks, which some Yugoslav sources said took place in an extremely friendly atmosphere.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Egyptian Ambassador in Yugoslavia Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq participated in the talks on the Egyptian side.

Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, President of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry Rade Pavlovic, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Cairo participated in the talks on the Yugoslav side.

The second and final session of talks will be held at noon tomorrow, Friday.

Further Reportage on Visit

For Yugoslav and Egyptian media reportage on the visit of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and delegation to the SFRY, including his address to the Sixth UNCTAD Session and bilateral meeting and contacts with Yugoslav officials, see the Yugoslavia section of the 9 June Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Ghali Interviewed on Lebanon, Arab League

PM091040 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 4-10 Jun pp 4-5

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali in Cairo — date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Now that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement has been signed, how do you envisage Egyptian-Lebanese relations?

Answer: We should, in my opinion, differentiate between two stages. During the first stage — that is the stage before the completion of the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon — Egypt expressed readiness to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon's legitimate government to enable it to regain Lebanese sovereignty over all Lebanese territory and to ensure national unity. What we wished to avoid, however, was for this assistance or any Egyptian-Lebanese rapprochement to lead to negative Syrian or Palestinian reactions that would further complicate matters and obstruct the withdrawal process. I believe that it is not unlikely that Israel would be unhappy about such rapprochement. In the second stage after the completion of the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanese territory in implementation of the 17 May agreement, Egypt will not hesitate to place all its resources at Lebanon's disposal to support its stance and help it eliminate the consequences of the Israeli aggression and of years of bloody and destructive civil war. The way will be open for deeper and more active cooperation between Egypt and Lebanon in accordance with the tradition which has governed Egyptian-Lebanese relations since the forties.

Question: Do you not believe that the Arab League will move to suspend Lebanon's membership or boycott it and apply economic sanctions against it?

Answer: I do not think that the Tunis league will take such a decision or is capable of taking such a decision.

Question: But if the league does not take steps against Lebanon the logical thing for it to do would then be to reconsider its attitude toward Egypt and seek to restore Egypt's membership.

Answer: My answer to this question is the same as my answer to the previous question. I do not believe that the Arab League is capable of taking such a decision.

Question: In view of this weakness, what future is there for the Arab League?

Answer: There is no future for the league as long as it is not in Egypt and Egypt is not in it.

Question: But regardless of the current political circumstances, Egypt, because of its political weight, has a historical responsibility toward the Arab League. What is Egypt doing for the revival of the Arab League, bearing in mind that past Egyptian attitudes

played a major part in weakening and threatening the existence of the Arab League?

Answer: Egyptian diplomacy believes that the time is not yet ripe to contemplate rebuilding and reforming the Arab League. There are pressing Arab problems which must be given top priority in our thinking and our efforts, such as the Palestinian question, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, and the Western Sahara issue. After that, one could talk about a sound Arab reorganization and a strong Arab entity.

Question: Is Egypt contemplating formation of a new Arab bloc embracing Lebanon, Jordan, and other moderate Arab countries?

Answer: The history of the inter-Arab relations is nothing but a record of rival Arab blocs. With the inception of the Arab League in 1945 we had an Egyptian-Saudi bloc opposed by a Hashimite bloc including Iraq and Jordan. Then when the Baghdad Pact was born the Arab world was divided into supporters and opposers, led by Egypt, then the Arab world was again divided into aligned and nonaligned states, and finally the Arab world was divided into supporters and opposers to the Camp David agreements. These divisions and blocs do not serve Arab interests. Therefore, it would not be in the Arab interest if we were to pursue a policy of blocs and Egypt has no intention of pursuing such a policy.

Mubarak Attends Geneva ILO Conference

For reportage on President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's speech before the annual conference of the International Labor Organization, including a protest by the Iranian delegation, and his visit to International Red Cross Headquarters in Geneva, see the Switzerland section of the 9 June Western Europe *Daily Report*.

Communique 1,117 Reports 24 Iranians Killed

JN091623 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Communique No 1,117 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 9 June 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Army units are continuing their brave activities in the operational sectors against the forces of the vile Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units opened artillery fire on an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the Maysan sector, killing 15, wounding others, and destroying 3 vehicles, 1 antiaircraft gun, and 1 hardware stockpile.

2. One of our combat patrols pounded an enemy concentration opposite our forward units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing eight and burned and destroyed four infantry positions.

3. One was killed in the area east of Basra.

4. One Iranian soldier and two civilians, fleeing the tyranny of the Khomeyniite regime and its criminal henchmen, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

5. Today the criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled Khanaqin and its suburbs with artillery, damaging some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 June 1983

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Egypt's NPUG Leader

JN091808 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, this evening met with Khalid Muhyi ad-Din, secretary general of the Egyptian NPUG, who is currently visiting Iraq. NPUG Central Committee Secretary Lutfi Wakid attended the meeting.

The two sides discussed the fraternal relations between Iraq and Egypt and comprehensively assessed the Arab situation and the dangers threatening the Arab nation.

They also stressed that all responsible Arab political leaders should mobilize their efforts to confront these dangers.

Assembly Speaker Haddad Leaves for Bucharest

JN091029 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Jun (INA) — Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad this afternoon left for Bucharest heading a parliamentary delegation at the invitation of Giosan, Romanian Grand National Assembly chairman.

In a statement to INA, Haddad said that this visit will strengthen the developing relations between Iraq and Romania. He added that he will hold contacts and discussions with Romanian parliamentary officials on reinforcing the cooperation in various spheres and on exchanging ideas and viewpoints on issues of mutual concern.

The delegation comprises Baha' ad-Din Ahmad, National Assembly deputy speaker, and a number of the assembly members.

AD-DUSTUR Urges Revival of Eastern Front

JN100853 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "Conditions of the Arab Move in the Current Stage," *Ad-Dustur* says: Several Arab capitals have witnessed, during the last weeks, contacts at the highest levels between Arab leaders to find suitable bases for an Arab move, which will face the current problems and challenges. The observers expect these continuous contacts will lead to the convening of an Arab summit in Riyadh.

Needless to say, the consultations held by the Arab leaders are an indication of everybody's awareness of the grave situation and great challenges and of their belief that the absence of even a minimum of Arab solidarity and coordination will open the door to more dangers and catastophes.

Ad-Dustur adds: We believe that the convening of an Arab summit at this time is a positive action, but we would like to make two inevitable points which would guarantee the success of any inter-Arab move or coordination.

The first point is that although the confrontation of the Zionist danger is a general pan-Arab responsibility, because the Arab-Zionist conflict is one of survival and of the future, its success dictates first and foremost the revival of the eastern front and the coordination of stances between the Arab sides which form this front. In light of the continuation of the situation on this front as it is now, it would impossible to achieve a pan-Arab confrontation capable of dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict in a way that would lead to triumph and settlement. If the Arabs are not capable of reviving this front and if they accept the existing situation, it is sure that none of the front's sides will be capable of triumphing over the Zionist enemy in peace. Therefore, we hope that the Arabs of this front will be able to solve their marginal differences and succeed in establishing one stance, which can deal with the Zionist challenge at any level.

The second point is the Palestinian national unity has always been a factor of power in the Arab stance, and consequently it should not be weakened under any circumstances or on any pretext. It is not a secret that without the continuation of this unity, It will be difficult for the eastern front to regain its cohesion and capability. Any talk — in the absence of such cohesion and capability — about the pan-Arab confrontation of the Zionist danger would be mere fantasy.

SPA on Saudi Crown Prince Activities in Amman

LD081349 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1025 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Amman, 8 Jun (SPA) — The crown prince, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, left Amman before noon today after a 1-day visit to Jordan as part of his highness' current tour which included Libya, Syria and Iraq.

Leading those who saw his royal highness off were the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn; the crown prince, Prince Hasan; the Jordanian prime minister, Mudar Badran; the chamberlain of the Jordanian Royal Court; the court minister; the Jordanian commander in chief; the interior minister and the mayor of Amman.

The crown prince held talks during his visit to Jordan with the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, and senior officials on the current Arab situation in light of new developments in the Arab arena, and the crown prince's tour of Syria, Iraq and Libya to strengthen Arab solidarity.

The Jordanian side expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by Saudi Arabia to strengthen Arab solidarity. The talks also dealt with relations between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The Jordanian monarch praised the positive and correct role played by Saudi Arabia under the leadership of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to close Arab ranks and strengthen solidarity in order to achieve the Arab nation's total capability to face the challenges and dangers forced on it.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this morning met the chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Junblatt, who is currently visiting Jordan.

In a statement to SPA after the meeting, Walid Junblatt said that he listened to Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's views regarding Arab events, particularly Lebanese developments. He said that the crown prince conveyed the Kingdom's concern and determination to resolve the Lebanese issue in a way that would secure the unity of Lebanon and the safety of its territory. He added that the Kingdom has always been endeavoring to unite the Arabs on the basis of its belief in the importance of this solidarity and its positive role in the service of current Arab issues.

Junblatt expressed his appreciation of the Kingdom's positive efforts in this regard and of the directives of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and his crown prince. He expressed his hope that the Kingdom's good efforts would succeed in furtheringsolidarity to face the challenges and dangers forced on the Arab nation.

Al-Wazzan Discusses Agreement, Current Situation

NC092032 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Under the auspices of President Amin al-Jumayyil, the Social Action Society tonight held a special celebration on the occasion of the laying down the corner stone of the new buildings of the Al-'Amiliyah Vocational Institute. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan represented the president.

The celebration was attended by Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council; Munir Abu Fadil, deputy speaker of the Chamber of Deputies; some ministers, deputies, ambassadors, and directors general; and representatives of cultural, social, military, and civilian organizations. Prime Minister al-Wazzan delivered the following speech:

[Begin recording] It is my honor and pleasure to represent His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil in patronizing this celebration. I extend his greetings and love to you. [applause]

Today we are united in working toward building and liberation. Today we are exerting joint efforts and following the same march to consolidate the state and legitimacy in all Lebanon so the building may rise tight and strong. [applause] There will be no Lebanon other than the strong and capable Lebanon. There will be no Lebanon other than the free and independent Lebanon. There will be no Lebanon other the Lebanon of the authority of the legitimacy and its forces. There will be no Lebanon other than the Arab Lebanon interacting with its brothers in all fields.

The procession which His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil has started [applause] is not an easy process, as you and the world around us know. The road is not spread with roses. The liberation is not a dream, but it is a fact that we are patiently wresting with daily.

We endured for several months until we reached agreement on the Israeli forces' withdrawal from our territory. We suffered from obstacles, knots, and conditions, and managed to reach this agreement that aims at liberating the land without abandoning the principles of sovereignty and national dignity, without exposing the legitimacy of Lebanon, its territorial integrity, and the unity of its sons to any danger, and without squandering its interests and its affiliation to its Arab environment.

We are aware today that we have a long and difficult road to cross before reaching our goals. However, we will be patient, as we have been patient before, because we know that we will inevitably reach our goal, no matter how long it takes.

We realize today that we want a strong and capable Lebanon. Therefore, we will not permit any gaps in its structure. We will not accept that its will be diminished. We most earnestly desire this impregnability today, because it constitutes a strength for us and for our Arab brothers, together with whom we look forward to the building of a prosperous future for our coming generations. [end recording]

Turkey Supports Beirut's Stance on Agreement

NC091434 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The Turkish Government today notified the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry of its stand supporting Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Turkish Government declared that it views the Lebanese-Israeli agreement as a domestic affairs and that everyone should respect this position. The Turkish Government believes that the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon must be reached through an agreement between the Lebanese and Syrian Governments.

3 Israelis Killed, 1 Abducted in Tyre

NC101023 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1019 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Reports from the south say three Israeli soldiers were killed, another one injured, and one abducted in an ambush of an Israeli patrol in the 'Abbasiyah area, east of Tyre. The Israeli forces immediately cut the road, began a major combing operation, and arrested a number of (?suspects).

Israelis Continue To Reduce Forces in Al-Biqa'

NC100717 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Israelis in the Al-Biqa' have continued to reduce their forces for the third consecutive day. Transports carrying armored cars were seen leaving the area yesterday. It was observed in the past 2 days that the Israelis have stopped using buses to transport their forces across their border with Lebanon in the wake of the armed attacks on their convoys. They have been using open military trucks instead.

Yesterday morning, an armored Israeli force estimated at 200 men raided the town of Suhmur in the westen Al-Biqa' and cut off the roads leading to it. After a meticulous search, the force arrested a number of citizens.

Palestinian Official Killed in Ba'labakk Blast

NC100722 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A short time ago, a source in the Internal Security Forces informed us that an explosion occurred near a house in Ba'labakk at 0115 today, killing a Palestinian official in the Struggle Front [Jahat an-nidal] and wounding a number of others, including children.

An explosion occurred in a store on Boulevard Street in Zahlah at 0200 today, causing only material losses. The Israeli forces carried out a combing operation in search for explosives and arms yesterday. The operation was carried out on the main roads and the groves adjacent to the coastal road, starting from the southern entrance to Sidon up to the northern entrance to Tyre. They also operated intensive foot and motorized patrols. An

explosive device went off in the Al-Qulay'ah area east of the city of Sidon at 0230 today, causing only material damage.

Haddad on Free Lebanon Army Status, Other Issues

JN090910 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Talking to reporters at his house in Marj 'Uyun yesterday, Major Sa'd Haddad supported the Lebanese Forces' Commander Fadi Afram in his call for declaring war on Syria to force it to withdraw from Lebanon. Major Haddad said that this is the wish of us all, adding that the Lebanese Army has become capable of fighting Syria to force it to withdraw from Lebanon. He said: We in free Lebanon will not hesitate to carry out our national duty in this regard.

On efforts to deploy French units in Ash-Shuf, Haddad said: We hope that these efforts will succeed because France is familiar with the Lebanese territory in general and the Ash-Shuf area in particular.

On Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim's visit to the United States, Haddad said: The government should have chosen someone other than Dr Salim because the foreign minister holds the U.S. nationality.

On the rebellion within the PLO, Haddad said: 'Arafat's end has almost come because of his moderate policy and his understanding with the Lebanese, the Americans, and the Israelis; and because Syria has issued a death sentence against him.

Major Haddad asked the Lebanese Government to work for legitimizing and rearranging the status of the forces within the free Lebanon army because this is included in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Any delay in this regard will not be in Lebanon's supreme interest and will harm it, he added.

San'a' VOP: Haddad Escapes Assassination Attempt

GF091724 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Zionist agent Sa'd Haddad escaped death the night before last and was slightly wounded while two of his guards were killed when unknown gunmen opened fire at his car as he was on his way from Marj' Uyun to Tibnin in southern Lebanon.

The newspaper *Akhbar Al-Usbu'* which was published in Amman today quoted the military correspondent of the enemy's army radio as saying that the occupation forces arrested four of Haddad's men immediately after the operation and charged them with plotting and attempting to kill the agent Haddad. There has been no further details on the results of their interrogation so far.

VOL on Syrian Reinforcements, Soviet Advisers

NC091317 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The security situation in the past few hours was as follows: Israeli warplanes and helicopters today overflew the Syrian and Palestinian positions in Al-Biqa'. Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has summed up the situation in a dispatch from there:

[Begin live dispatch] Israeli aircraft overflew Al-Biqa' at a low altitude this morning. It has been noticed that the Syrian forces have paved their military roads in western Al-Biqa' with asphalt. Security sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that intensive Syrian meetings have been taking place for some time at the area's headquarters in Maqnah, near Ba'labakk. Soviet advisers have been seen in the Duhur ash-Shuwayr area with military maps. It has also been noticed that there are new Syrian armored reinforcements in the Sannin mountains.

The Voice of Lebanon has also received information that Ahmad al-Khatib, commander of the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon, is preparing to arm the national movement fighters in Sa'd Nayil, Ta'labaya, and on the Qabb Ilyas axis with the aim of fighting the symbols of the legitimate Lebanese Government. These preparations and plans are taking place under Syrian supervision.

Regarding the dissident movement within Fatah, the Syrian forces have set up new barriers between R'it and [name indistinct]. These forces have begun to check Palestinian vehicles. I am sending my dispatch from Al-Biqa' and will now return you to the studio in Beirut. [end dispatch]

Resistance Fighters Attack Israeli Targets

NC091426 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Lebanese National Resistance fighters attacked an enemy position near (Al-'Aqbiyah) Township this morning. They killed and wounded a number of Israelis.

According to security reports, a bomb exploded in (Al-'Aqbiyah) when an Israeli patrol was passing in the area today. Members of the patrol were injured and their car was damaged.

In Sahra' ash-Shuwayfat, Lebanese National Resistance fighters today attacked an enemy position with rockets, wounding a number of Zionist soldiers. Ambulances were seen evacuating the casualties. Following this operation, the enemy forces combed the area and opened machinegun fire at olive groves in Ash-Shuwayfat for approximately 30 minutes.

VOL Reports on Security Situation 9 June

NC091940 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] For the second consecutive day the Juniyah area has been exposed to alien attacks. The aliens fired a Grad shell at around 2023 GMT tonight — it fell between Al-Kaslik and Ash-Shir. Our correspondent reports that only material damage was caused.

Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' reported tonight that the Syrians brought two units of T-54 tanks to the At-Tayyibah area via the Al-Ghabun road. He added that the units are reinforced by two infantry and engineering detachments, troop carriers, and rocket launchers.

Guarded calm prevails in the mountain in the wake of bursts of machinegun fire on some of the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh axes. Our correspondent in the south reports that around 2030 tonight an explosion occurred in the Al-Qiya'ah area in Sidon near Zarub ash-Sham'un, causing material damage. This was preceded by an explosion [word indistinct] in Al-Ghaziyah followed by shooting.

3 Detainees Killed in Ansar Camp Uprising

NC091815 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The heroic uprising of the Ansar camp detainees was today one of the most prominent events on the Lebanese arena, in addition to the follow-up of the political activities and the diplomatic contacts in Lebanon and abroad.

A new factor was introduced in Ansar camp today with the expansion of the resistance to and confrontation of the enemy's soldiers, who showered the unarmed detainees with bullets. Three martyrs fell, according to reports by news agencies and newspaper correspondents. Before these oppressive measures, the Zionist enemy soldiers used loudspeakers to address the detainees, whose shouts were unprecedentedly loud in denouncing the Zionist occupation, its repressive practices, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The Ansar detainees rose up today to face the enemy's rifles with their faith. They burned tents and shouted slogans against the occupation. Newspaper correspondents reported that the camp today witnessed an overwhelming and comprehensive uprising and that more than 12 tents were burned, according to REUTER.

According to the latest reports, high tension continues to prevail in the detention camp, and large numbers of the occupation soldiers have cordoned off the camp.

Press on U.S. Role in Implementing Agreement

NC090918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper *An-Nahar* says that President Reagan's meeting with the Lebanese foreign minister at this critical phase is an indication of the continuity of the U.S. commitment to help Lebanon. This commitment was affirmed by the Lebanese minister after leaving the White House. Minister Salim left for Washington 1 year after the war broke out in Lebanon and 1 year after the United States began its practical interest in Lebanese affairs. Minister Salim's visit constitutes an affirmation of Lebanon's continued wagering on the U.S. role. From the beginning of the war the U.S. Administration declared the objectives of its policy in Lebanon, namely the withdrawal of the foreign forces and helping the central authority to restore its sovereignty over all Lebanese territory and establish a strong central government.

Al-ANwar says that President Reagan's administration views the partial Israeli withdrawal just as it views the opposition to the withdrawal agreement and the attempts to foil it. The administration sees in each of these a dangerous possibility leading to changes in the game and to strengthening the Soviet player's role and ultimately leading to war. The administration has won the battle of reaching the agreement. It won the campaign at the Knesset debate for the rejection of a partial withdrawal, and is now seeking to win the battle of implementing the agreement.

Within this framework, the paper says, there are U.S., French, and Arab assurances that we are on the road to implementation and that the negotiaitons are a matter of weeks away.

Al-Bayraq discusses the results of Minister Salim's Washington visit and says that preparations are underway for an effective U.S. move aimed at ending the deadlock and subsequently securing the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon. The paper expects in this respect that a U.S.-Syrian dialogue will begin as of the middle of this month. The paper cites diplomatic information emanating from several West European embassies in Beirut that Washington will succeed this time in persuading Syria to withdraw its army from Lebanon and that the deliberate delay in acting recently was consistent with the U.S. role.

TISHRIN Scoffs at Lebanon's Salim Remarks

JN100838 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial headlined "The Allegations of the Lebanese Regime," *Tishrin* says: Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim has alleged that Syria seeks assurances that say in effect that Lebanon, by signing the agreement, would not be a threat to its security. Anyone reading this allegation should realize outright that the delusive dreams that the Lebanese regime is entertaining with regard to the possibility of concluding the agreement on the basis of another Syrian position are based on fantasy only and not on simple calculations. The absurdity of this allegation lies in its naive insinuation that Syria did not study the agreement and the repercussions and dangers inherent in the agreement to its security and to that of the entire Arab nation.

Tishrin adds: We wonder what proof Minister Salim and his colleagues possess in order to assert that this contract is bound to beef up Syria's security. If this contract, like any other contract, is a law to be followed by the contract signers, and since Israel — the archenemy of the Arab nation — is one of the signers, then, according to Salim, Israel's sole concern is to safeguard Syria's security and safety. *Tishrin* asks: Can there be more false and fabricated propaganda serving Israel than that which is being voiced by Minister Salim? Even Israel would hesitate to make remarks similar to those of Minister Salim.

Concluding its editorial, *Tishrin* asks: Has the Lebanese regime forgotten the annihilation campaigns Israeli practiced and is still practicing against the Lebanese people? Also, has the Lebanese regime, which affirms that the agreement would strengthen Syria's security, forgotten that the [Lebanese] presidential palace is only 1 yard from the Israeli tanks? It is better for the Lebanese regime to beef up its own security, particularly since Sharon has announced that he could restrict the legitimate Lebanese authority to within the palace walls.

AL-BA'TH on U.S. Maneuvers, Policy in Region

JN091015 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0845 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun (SANA) — In today's editorial, *Al-Ba'th* says that whoever believes that the United States may possibly consider its calculations in the region incompatible with the Zionist greed and expansionist policy is grossly mistaken. The paper adds that the rapid U.S. move to revise its policy in the region primarily aims at finding alternatives ranging perhaps from the adoption of a new conspiratorial step in the area, to pushing Israel to launch a major offensive against Syria.

Al-Ba'th says that Washington's ultimate objective is to consolidate the alliance between Israel and the Lebanese regime, completely similar to what it had achieved between the Egyptian regime and Israel. Such unilateral deals, the paper adds, would realize the U.S. objective: To Arabize the conflict and to gradually move toward bringing about the Israeli-U.S. hegemony over all the Arabs.

The paper says that the time is ripe for the Lebanese authority to realize that nobody supports the theses and pretexts this authority alone is making to justify capitulation. The Lebanese people, whom, since the beginning have rejected negotiations with Israel and rejected the U.S. maneuvers to transform their land into an RDF base, every day demonstrate that the option is clear and the alternative is ready, namely resistance and struggle which will continue against the usurpers until the unconditional evacuation is achieved.

In conclusion, *Al-Ba'th* says that Syria will continue to stand by the Lebanese people who reject the agreement. Syria will spare no effort to give the utmost help and assistance for the sake of liberating Lebanon and rescuing it from the nightmare of the U.S. maneuvers. Syria, in addition to its struggle to establish a strategic balance with the enemy, will continue to work on the pan-Arab level to enhance Arab support for the Lebanese issue, and to create an effective Arab solidarity which will be the strongest card in fending off the Zionist danger which is menacing without exception all the Arab countries in terms of their present and future existence.

Reports on PDRY Delegation's Visit to Damascus

Meets With Mashariqah

JN091756 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1235 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jun (SANA) — Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has asserted that revolutionary Syria rejects the pact of submission which U.S. imperialism and Israel have imposed on fraternal Lebanon.

During his meeting today with a YSP delegation headed by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party's Central Committee, Comrade Mashariqah said: We will defend the honor of the Arab nation backed by all our Arab free nationalist brothers.

The YSP delegation is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command.

Leaves for Libya

JN100932 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0830 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jun (SANA) — The YSP delegation headed by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary for foreign affairs in the party's Central Committee, left Damascus this morning for Tripoli, Libya, after a 1-week visit to Syria. During his visit he met with President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. During the visit, the delegation held political and party talks on developing and strengthening the relations of struggle between the two parties in the two fraternal countries.

Those who saw PDRY party delegation off at the Damascus International Airport were: Comrade Muhammad Haydar, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Foreign

Relations Bureau; Comrade Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz Nu'man, National Command member; a number of the comrade at the Foreign Relations Bureau; and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus.

A joint statement on the results of the PDRY delegation's visit to Syria will be issued later today.

Al-Asad Receives Sekou Toure's Message

JN091946 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a message from Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Arens Assails Syrian War Preparations

PM091332 Paris Le Figaro in French 4-5 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview with Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens by Philippe Nourrey in Paris — date not given]

[Text] Question: Minister, if Israel had the "Peace for Galilee" Operation to do over again today, would it repeat it in view of the positive and negative aspects which you are now able to draw from the result of the enterprise?

Answer: There are, of course, people who say that if they had their lives over again they would live them in exactly the same way. But most of them would tend to learn from their experience in order to improve their "performance," as it is called. All that can be said with certainty is that, if now or in the future we had to face a similar problem to the security problem experienced on our northern border only last year, we would have no hesitation in acting as we did once again. I think that France would have done exactly the same if a similar problem had suddenly arisen on one of its borders. Nonetheless, it is important not to forget the threats to our Galilean population from the 20,000 PLO men trained in Lebanon with hundreds of artillery pieces, rocket-launchers and a daunting quantity of other weapons. What country can tolerate such a situation?

Question: Yes, but is it certain that your northern border would be better guaranteed by the agreement which you signed with Lebanon, whereas before, with your ally Major Haddad, you enjoyed de facto guarantees which seemed to place you in a position of relative security?

Answer: That is not my view. Haddad controlled a very narrow strip. The PLO was capable of carrying out bombardments which could have killed hundreds and even thousands of people. It is different now. Our security is included in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement. It is possible to hope that the Lebanese Government will be strong enough to remain faithful to that agreement. If that was not the case we would have to shoulder our responsibilities ourselves.

Soviet Expansion Halted

Question: Aside from this gain, there is, nonetheless, another aspect to the situation. The PLO may be at least partly dislodged, but we are also witnessing a return in force to the Middle East by the Soviet Union, and Syria has never been more determined or better armed than it now seems to be.

Answer: You know, the series of events should be considered as a whole and not by examining each episode in the Middle East conflict separately. All this belongs to a continuous process. What we are witnessing today is an attempt by the Soviet Union and Syria to recover some of the ground they had previously lost. I do not think they are doing it in vain because they will succeed.

Question: Nonetheless, the Russians had remained almost completely absent from the Middle East arena during the Lebanese conflict, but that is now no longer the case.

Answer: I do not think it is possible to assess the importance of Soviet influence on the basis of the number of soldiers they have in Syria or the arms they are amassing there, however sophisticated they might be. Before the Israeli operation in Lebanon, the USSR was viewed throughout the West — and by us — as a force in full expansion which we were not succeeding in halting. It is now clear that that expansion has been halted by our initiative. As I said, they are merley trying to regain the lost ground in a geopolitical context which has no longer been favorable to them since the Lebanese operation.

Question: Do you regard the situation with Syria as very grave or merely serious?

Answer: I am not in a position to give an assessment on a scale of 1 to 10 or even 1 to 3. However there is no doubt that the danger of war exists, and I would particularly like to draw your attention to the statements which President al-Asad made about 10 days ago when he announced that war was inevitable and that he was prepared to sacrifice 20,000 Syrian soldiers if necessary.

Question: And President al-Asad is, I think, somebody you in Israel take quite seriously....

Answer: Generally speaking, yes. Fortunately he does not always do what he says.

Question: So you think that Syria may really want war and launch one?

Answer: The answer is yes. Syria has a powerful army, probably as big as the French army. It has 400,000 men in uniform, thousands of modern tanks, and hundreds of fighter planes, which are also recent models. There is no doubt that it is an army which can go to war.

No War of Attrition

Question: You said recently that Israel will not allow Syria to impose a "war of attrition" on it. What do you intend to do to avoid that trap?

Answer: The Syrians must not imagine that we will make do with responding to harrassment by more harrassment. We are not going to shell each other from fixed positions with the only outlook being that of counting our dead. It is clear, therefore, that it is we who intend to fix the scale of operations and the limits of their theater.

Question: Does this mean that you would be prepared to go as far as Damascus despite the undisputed protection which Moscow is giving to Syria?

Answer: I do not think it is useful to describe the measures we would be forced to take should a war — which we certainly do not want — break out...

Question: Some countries seem to think that France could act as mediator between the Syrians and you?

Answer: We are, above all, strongly in favor of direct contact and face-to-face negotiations. This is the conclusion we have reached after a considerable number of imposed wars and, nonetheless, some agreements which have been reached here and there.

Question: Nonetheless, with Syria that direct contact seems a fairly remote possibility...

Answer: Did anyone imagine direct contacts between Egypt and Israel 1 year before President as-Sadat's initiative? Before last year did anybody readily imagine that Israel and Lebanon would negotiate state-to-state? Unfortunately all that does not come about without blood and tears. But what I would like to emphasize is that the Syrians will only really demonstrate their will to reach an agreement the day they show their readiness to start a "direct" dialogue with us.

Question: That does not seem to be what they are concerned about at present?

Answer: Apparently not.

Shamir Says IDF Should Shorten Lines in Lebanon

TA091103 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 10 Jun 83 p 17

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Adar Qeysari; date and place not given]

[Text] "I have no doubt that our troops in Lebanon must shorten the frontline there, and I do not think that anybody in the Cabinet is opposed to this," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in reply to a question by *Yoman Hashavu'a* as to whether he believed that we should effect a unilateral withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River.

Returning from a political tour of Belgium, Italy, and Luxembourg where he conferred with prime ministers and his counterparts, Shamir noted: "I do not want to specify where and how the forces should be moved. What is clear is that we have to do it at the right time and in the right manner so as not to harm ourselves. That is why there is need for coordination with the United States and Lebanon. We should coordinate our moves with them."

Question: Minister Mordekhay Ben-Porat believes that despite the great importance we attach to the improvement of our relations with the United States, we should follow our security interests and think about the lives of our soldiers, which take precedence over our relations with the United States. Do you agree with Minister Ben-Porat's view?

Answer: I do. However, it is hard to believe that in light of the Syrians' refusal to withdraw, the United States still has a chance to influence them to get out of Lebanon. I do not think that we will be faced with such a dilemma. Israel will decide according to its own interests. I do not think there is a conflict of interest between us and the United States and Lebanon on this issue, because if we evacuated areas in Lebanon and transferred them to the Lebanese Army and the Multinational Force they would see it as a positive move, since we are being urged to withdraw from there. I discussed this possibility with the Italians and they accepted it because they considered it a partial withdrawal of our forces.

We do not want to sit on the Ash-Shuf mountains, although even if we withdraw from there to the Al-'Awwali River we will not cut contact with the Syrians. We have no contact with them in Beirut and the Ash-Shuf area, but that is not the case in Al-Biqa'. It is true that in terms of foiling terrorist attacks we could do more if we withdrew. What is clear is that Israel should do something and put an end to the present situation.

Question: Some think that we should effect a unilateral withdrawal from the whole of Lebanon and hand over the security strip south of the Al-'Awwali River to Haddad's forces, who would be reinforced with weapons and equipment.

Answer: I do not accept it. Haddad is good as long as we are beside him. It is a fact that prior to the Peace for Galilee Operation he could not face the enemy's artillery on his own, andcould not hold out by himself.

Shamir Replies to Motion on Bar-Lev's Remarks

TA091242 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 8 Jun 83

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Text] By a vote of 55-47, the Knesset today decided to refer to committee a motion by MK Roni Milo (Likud) on recent statements by MK Hayim Bar-Lev on territorial compromise in the Golan Heights.

Responding for the government, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that the Bar-Lev statement "does grave harm to Israel's interests...to come at this time and express readiness for territorial compromise in the Golan Heights... does harm principally and tactically (to Israel's position) in the confrontation we are now having with Syria and with the camp that supports it, and with all those elements in this camp who oppose any attempt at reaching peace with Israel."

Mr Shamir continued: "It would have been better had these statements not been made at all and we would not then have had to discuss them in the Knesset. But now that they have been made, there must be a response; the Israeli Knesset should say that there is no readiness for territorial compromise, and that the Golan Heights are part of the State of Israel. Compromise leads to concessions," he declared. The foreign minister said that the Knesset should hold a debate on the issue and affirm the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. He argued that any mention of territorial compromise there weakens the current legal status of the Golan Heights. "The Knesset must come out and say that the statement was one man's opinion...and does not reflect the opinion of the Knesset."

The foreign minister said that talk of territorial compromise "gives Syria a pretext for not withdrawing (from Lebanon)." Syria will demand progress on the Golan Heights issue in return for its withdrawal, Shamir warned. "This does damage to our

position. We say in America and Europe that there is no connection between the Golan Heights and Lebanon. Lebanon must be freed."

Mr Shamir said that by signing the agreement with Lebanon, Israel had refuted charges that it was dragging out negotiations in order to stay in Lebanon and thus thwart the peace process in the Middle East. He added that on his recent tour of Europe, he had heard expressions of regret from those who earlier had accused Israel of maintaining such a position: "They all say, 'your position is justified.' What would they have said if Israel had not signed the agreement? They would have said that Israel is at fault." The foreign minister said: "The signing of the agreement with Lebanon has isolated Syria...it is not easy for Syria, which is stubborn and obstinate, to withstand pressure by various international elements that it keep its promise to withdraw from Lebanon."

Mr Shamir was followed by MK Shlomo Hillel (Alignment), and during his speech, Defense Minister Moshe Arens responded to Alignment allegations that he had expressed support for territorial compromise during the Knesset debate on the Golan Heights Law. The defense minister said: "All I said was that this law does not at all close options for an eventual peace with Syria. There is some misunderstanding here, and I would like to declare that I am unequivocally opposed to any form of territorial compromise in the Golan Heights."

Labor Party Calls For Commission of Inquiry

TA091246 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The Labor Party is calling on the government to adopt Sharon's demand for a state commission of inquiry forthwith. The Labor Party's Reactions Team says that special weight should be attributed to his demand, since he left his stamp on the moves of the war more than anyone else.

On another matter, the Labor Party demands that the foreign minister apologize to MK Bar-Lev after it was reported that Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Me'ir said in New York that in the framework of peace negotiations with Syria Israel will discuss the Golan Heights, and that the permanent Israeli-Syrian border will be determined through negotiations. The Labor Party claims that since the deputy foreign minister expressed a position similar to that of the Alignment, Foreign Minister Shamir's attack on MK Bar-Lev is hypocritical.

Rabin on Unilateral Withdrawal, U.S.

TA091030 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Interview with Labor Party MK Yitzhaq Rabin by Ya'aqov Ahime'ir, Yoram Ronen, and Nisim Mish'al on the weekly Moqed program in the television studio]

[Excerpt] [Mish'al] Mr Rabin: I would like to ask you about the decision on unilateral withdrawal. I would like to pose a somewhat personal question to you. In the meeting of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee about 2 weeks ago, you opposed a unilateral withdrawal and even the determination of a timetable for such a withdrawal, while 2 weeks later you are supporting a unilateral withdrawal. What has happened? What has changed?

[Rabin] I will say this precisely: I make a distinction.[sentence as heard] Read the Labor Party Bureau's decision — what does it say? It says that while making an effort to have a dialogue with the United States we will withdraw to the security zone, whether this is the Al-'Awwali or the Az-Zahrani line....

[Mish'al, interrupting] In the first stage you mean.

[Rabin] Wait a minute. I said we need to withdraw while having a dialogue with the United States. How would I do so? I would approach the Americans and tell them: My friends, you blew it for 6 months. We spoke with you. I spoke with Habib in the framework of a meeting of Labor Party members with him. I had a sharp argument with Shultz: How can you act as if Syria did not exist? You have not handled the matter. Do you believe that within a week, or 2 or 3 weeks, you can get the Syrians to withdraw?

If the Americans said this I would have said: Well, I will wait for 2 or 3 weeks. However, if this is not the case, I do not want to remain in the area beyond the security zone — in the Ash-Shuf or elsewhere — for the possibility that the Americans may persuade the Saudis to persuade the Syrians... This does not seem likely to happen, even if I am not as extreme as the intelligence chief who said yesterday that this position of the Syrians is one of principle.

I would say further: The government's position — if I understand it correctly — of staying in the present lines until the United States persuades the Syrians to talk with it contains far-reaching dangers.

[Ahime'ir] What are these dangers?

[Rabin] These dangers concern the Golan Heights, and may be worse than the remarks made by Hayim Bar-Lev.

[Ahime'ir] I would like to understand this: Is the IDF presence along the present lines in Lebanon more dangerous for the Golan Heights than Bar-Lev's remarks?

[Rabin] I did not say that. I said that if we stay there for a long time, and if we enable the Americans to enter negotiations with the Syrians who are backed by the Soviet Union, then we are in trouble. In my estimation the Syrian-Soviet tendency is far-reaching; it goes beyond the Lebanese problem. This tendency is one of taking advantage of their strong position in Lebanon, of the weakness of Israel, the United States, and Amin al-Jumayyil, and the strengthening of the Syrian Army to the point that up to 2 weeks ago tension prevailed in the State of Israel and in the world lest the Syrians attack the IDF.

What am I arguing? I am arguing that the Syrians and the Soviets want to roll time back 9 or 10 years. It will not be the United States that is leading the process. Matters will not be

solved through Camp David-style arrangements, but there will be an attempt to have an international conference under UN aegis with the chairmen being the Soviet Union and the United States, and the participants being all elements in the Middle East. I heard on the radio today, as well as from a U.S. newsman who arrived from Damascus, that the Syrians want to link their withdrawal from Lebanon to an international summit on solving the Golan Heights problem, and in my opinion the Syrians will present the Palestinian issue even before the Golan Heights one. If we continue to sit there for long, the U.S. talks in the area will not dissociate the solution of the Lebanese problem with Syria from the solution of the Middle East problem.

[Mish'al] Mr Rabin: I would like to return to the previous question to which I have not received an answer. You changed your opinion....

[Rabin, interrupting] I have not changed my opinion. If you heard what I said — and I will not repeat what I said in a closed forum — it was: Allow a limited period of time, with an effort at a dialogue with the United States, and I am talking about the first stage, about the withdrawal to the security zone...

[Mish'al, interrupting] Without U.S. agreement...

[Rabin, interrupting] This is not conditional on U.S. agreement. I do not want to serve a U.S. interest here, the nature of which I do not know as yet, nor do I know what it will lead to. I would like to focus on one thing — on achieving the goal of the Peace for Galilee Operation: to stop in the security zone, to set up security arrangements there which are better than those contained in the agreement with Lebanon, to strengthen Haddad, and when possible — when conditions allow this, hopefully within 2 or 3 months — to withdraw back to the international border.

[Mish'al] What might happen in the area which will prevent a withdrawal according to your view?

[Rabin] If the Americans tell me: Wait 2 or 3 weeks, we have evidence [that the Syrians will withdraw]. I admit I would be doubtful about this, though. When Shultz was here, we had a harsh [qashe] argument during lunch. I asked him: What are you relying on in believing that the Syrians will accept the Israeli-Lebanese agreement? What is this? Is Syria a little girl?

The Americans cook a porridge with the Lebanese and Israelis, and then go to the Syrians and say: Eat it. Or alternatively, concoct an agreement and say: Sign the agreement to the negotiations over which you have not been a partner. Would we have accepted such a thing? Is Syria in such a weak position as to accept a U.S.-Lebanese-Israeli dictate? Where have the Americans been all the time? Shultz told me: Look, Khaddam met me in Washington and told me that the Syrians are prepared to withdraw in principle. Amin al-Jumayyil met with Al-Asad at the Nonaligned Summit in Delhi. I am telling you, I almost fell off my chair. Is this the basis for the optimism of the U.S. secretary of state, of the entire U.S. State Department — that the achievement of a Lebanese-Israeli agreement will lead to the Syrians' withdrawal? I am telling you, I was concerned about this, and so I am today about all their stories.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Rabin: You talked about the Americans. You even said they blew it. Maybe there is justification for the demand [tevi'a] which Mr Sharon raised in the United States to set up a commission of inquiry vis-a-vis the United States, but this is a separate matter. What may be more troubling to us — to the Israeli public — is the state of affairs with regard to Israel and Syria. Are you over sensitive to the Syrians' intentions?

[Rabin] I did not say this, but let us look at the military picture in the Middle East. The IDF was set up to defend the State of Israel against the overall military power of the Arab countries. Egypt is outside the war circle; Iraq is stuck on its eastern front and does not pose a threat to us; there is no special love or coordination between Jordan and Syria. All that the IDF is facing then, is Syria. It is Syria that should be concerned. I am not going to judge whether certain measures adopted by the army are correct or not, but the communications media pumped [word in English] tension which, in my opinion, increased Syria's prestige in the Arab and the entire world as a country which, alone, can initiate a military threat against Israel.

[Ahime'ir] This is artificial, however.

[Rabin] I did not say artificial. If this is the situation, then the Syrians' demands [tevi'ot] for their withdrawal from Lebanon will be far-reaching. Hence, my conclusion is that we should concentrate on the objective for which we embarked on the war: Neither the removal of the Syrians from Lebanon, nor the PLO's removal from Lebanon, nor a new order in Beirut, but a security zone which will guarantee peace for the northern settlers and settlements. It is on this basis that it is justified to endanger the lives of IDF soldiers, not on the Ash-Shuf or other areas.

[Mish'al] Can this be achieved only through the unilateral withdrawal you proposed?

[Rabin] I believe we should focus on this. I do not see a point, a reason, or logic to continue remaining where we are. However, on behalf of our relations with the United States, I said we should do this along with an effort at a dialogue — not coordination — since coordination gives the right of veto to them. Therefore, it should be said to the Americans: You want a week, 2 weeks, 3 weeks, ...please. Later, forget it. Let us look for — if you are ready for this — arrangements to fill the vacuum. If you have no solution we will return to the security zone.

Shamir Meets Druze Delegation on Lebanon

TA091257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The Druze delegation headed by Shaykh Amin Tarif came to the foreign minister to demand [lidrosh] that Israel act to defend the Druze in the Ash-Shuf region against attacks by the Christians. 'Oden Ben-'Ami is calling from the Foreign Ministry's office:

[Ben-'Ami — live] Well, Foreign Minister Shamir heard the remarks by the Druze delegation alongside the threat that it is hard to control the Druze in Israel and prevent them from

creating disturbances, as they put it, in view of the escalation in the Phalangists' attitude toward the Druze in the Ash-Shuf region. Foreign Minister Shamir, who heard the remarks, told the delegation that the Ash-Shuf Druze who cooperate with Syria and with the PLO must not take advantage of Israel's weakness, Israel's good treatment of the Druze in Israel. Whoever shoots at the IDF will get the reaction of the IDF.

At the end of the meeting with the foreign minister, Attorney Zaki Kamal, who is the director of the Druze courts, told us:

[Begin recording][Kamal] Our feeling is that the foreign minister is aware of our condition and that he will also apparently take action to calm down tempers both among the Druze in Israel and among the Druze in Lebanon.

[Ben-'Ami] Was the question of cooperation between Ash-Shuf Druze with Syrian forces and PLO members there raised in the meeting?

[Kamal] Yes, this issue was mentioned and we take a grave view of it, naturally, although we understood from the Lebanese Druze's representatives that it is not accurate to say that the Druze collaborate with the PLO and Syria, as it were. As you know, there are various groups among the Druze; there is the Progressive Socialist Party as well as other parties. [end recording]

[Ben-'Ami — live] The foreign minister promised that the Israeli Government will do all it can to prevent attacks against the Druze. The concern of the Druze is our concern, he said.

Druze Denied Meetings; Haitian Official Visiting

TA100641 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] Foreign Druze elements have recently tried to confer with the prime minister, the defense minister and the foreign minister, but they refused to see them. This was reported yesterday by knowledgeable sources, who added that this attempt by the Druze was intended to convince the Israeli leaders that the Lebanese Druze's intentions toward Israel are sincere. However, the meetings did not materialize.

Israeli Druze leaders have recently approached Israeli Administration officials with a request not to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf mountains, arguing that such a withdrawal would lead to a bloodbath there between the Christian Phalangists and the Druze, and would result in a repeat of the Sabra and Shatila affair. The response to this request was that for the moment Israel has no intention of withdrawing from there.

Yesterday the foreign minister met for what was called "courtesy meetings" with the interior and national, and finance and economy affairs ministers of Haiti, who are currently visiting Israel. Today he is scheduled to meet with the Japanese deputy foreign minister. This is the first meeting by such a high-ranking Japanese official in Israel. [as published] The visitor will hold talks with Foreign Ministry officials on bilateral, regional and trade issues.

Peres Discloses Meeting With Junblatt

TA091302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres said that when the fighting in Lebanon was over, a senior representative of the Socialist International asked him to take action to prevent harm to the Druze leftist leader Walid Junblatt. Mr Peres went to Junblatt's village, conferred with him and informed him on behalf of the government that he is free to move anywhere he wants inside and outside Lebanon. He also told Junblatt that the IDF will not disarm the Druze, provided that they do not use their arms against our soldiers and do not violate public order.

Intelligence Chief on PLO Rebellion, Reactors

TA091230 Tel Aviv Bamahane in Hebrew 8 Jun 83 pp 5, 14, 15, 16, 55

[Report on interview with IDF Chief of Intelligence Major General Ehud Baraq by 'Oded Feldman and Ari Milstein on the occasion of Intelligence Corps Day; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] "'Arafat's weakening in the wake of the terrorist uprising in Lebanon might lead to an escalation in the PLO and, subsequently, perhaps to a rise in terrorist activities," Chief of IDF Intelligence Major General Ehud Baraq said in an interview with *Bamahane* on the occasion of Intelligence Corps Day.

According to Maj Gen Baraq, 'Arafat's growing weakeness might lead to a deepening of the PLO's dependence on Syria, Libya, and Iran, and to a halt in the negotiations with Jordan. At the same time, he estimates that despite the serious crisis, 'Arafat's condition is not yet critical and that if he is not eliminated by the Syrians he will continue to maneuver, albeit from a weaker position and out of distress.

Maj Gen Baraq thinks that the uprising among the terrorists was encouraged and approved by the Syrians, and that the rebels could not have attacked Fatah's provision depots in the Damascus area without Syrian approval. "I am stressing this point although, to the best of our knowledge, the Syrians have at this stage toned down the atmosphere surrounding the struggle."

Replying to a question by *Bamahane* as to whether the fact that 'Arafat was not killed during the Peace for Galilee Operation and was instead photographed by an Israeli sniper, who caught sight of 'Arafat with his telescope, shows that 'Arafat is "better" for Israel than any other successor, the chief of IDF intelligence said that "the Palestinian problem is complex and too significant to depend on the identity of this or another man. Given the current circumstances, 'Arafat should be more cautious about his Syrian and Libyan friends than about us."

According to Maj Gen Baraq, the stationing of a PLA brigade on the mountain ridges around the former Christian enclave in

Al-Biqa, after it left Lebanon during the evacuation of the terrorists, contradicts the understanding reached with the Americans according to which that brigade was not supposed to return to Al-Biqa'.

Referring to the large maneuver conducted by the Syrians in Al-Biqa', the chief of intelligence said that the Syrian deployment in the area has gone back to the situation preceding the maneuver, except for some changes stemming from ongoing training activities. He confirmed that the maneuver was part of a process to improve the Syrian Army's operational capability, to the extent that the Intelligence Branch has lost ground in terms of getting signs indicating the possibility of war.

The chief of intelligence was asked how far the Syrians can go in confronting the Russians with facts in the field, and he replied that the Syrians presumably enjoy considerable freedom of action and may definitely drag the Russians into a commitment larger than they intended. "The IDF has adopted the measures implied by this assessment," Maj Gen Baraq said.

Asked about the Iran-Iraq war, he said he had no doubt that the main field ranks exposed to combat have attained experience in the war, and they will produce a group of experienced officers with combat experience, and may even be talented. In the long run, the war has a positive effect on the army's capability from the Iraqi point of view, which might find expression against us if the Iraqis join them in this region.

Question: Are the Iraqis rebuilding the nuclear reactor destroyed by our planes 2 years ago?

Answer: The Iraqis are determined to build a nuclear reactor that will provide them with military potential. They are working in this direction and we are closely following their activities. The very fact of their trend to proceed toward building a nuclear reactor that will give them military potential is a threat which we should follow and deal with.

Question: It was reported in London last week that Syrian and Iraqi contacts are aimed at taking revenge on Israel for the destruction of the reactor. Have there been reports about such acts of vengeance in the last 2 years?

Answer: We act on the assumption that the Iraqis might definitely try to take revenge sometime.

Question: Are there any indications that the nuclear issue has also developed in other Arab countries? Is anything known about a plan to build reactors in other countries?

Answer: The Arab countries have been showing great interest in entering the nuclear era, at least in the civilian field and in research. The Arab countries know our position on the issue of using reactors for military purposes very well.

Grad Missiles Hit Juniyah for Second Day

TA100523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Christian resort town of Juniyah north of Beirut was hit by Grad missiles last night for the 2d day in a row. According to Radio Free Lebanon two missiles were fired apparently from Syrian controlled territory. The missiles caused damage but no casualties. Two days ago three people were killed and four injured in a similar missile attack on Juniyah.

Haddad's Soldiers To Take Up More Positions

TA091710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Haddad's soldiers intend to deploy in additional areas of southern Lebanon. To this end the militia has stepped up its training. In the meantime, a group of Christian and Shi'ite dignitaries has met with IDF officers and asked them not to withdraw until Haddad's soldiers take up their new positions.

Ansar Calms, Many Recommended for Release

TA100741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tempers in the Ansar camp in southern Lebanon calmed down yesterday after a week of riots which began with a riot organized by the detainees to mark the war's first anniversary. Meanwhile, our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the appeals committees activated by the IDF in the camp have so far discussed the affairs of more than 3,000 detainees, and recommended releasing hundreds of them.

Government Bars Jordanian Money to West Bank

TA100826 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 10 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Arab towns in Judaea and Samaria are on the verge of bankruptcy because Israel has been barring money transfers from Jordan, according to mayors in the area.

Jericho Mayor Hamil Sabri Khalaf said that in the past he would receive three quarters of his municipal budget from Jordan. The money is now accumulating in Amman, but he has no access to it.

Last July, the Israeli authorities issued military decrees which put an end to the money flow from Jordan to Judaea and Samaria.

Khalaf said that the Jordanian Government had refused to transfer the money to a fund sponsored by Israel, as the latter required. "We are being pressed from both sides, Israel and Jordan," he added.

He went on to say that he can pay the salaries of 120 municipal workers for only 2 months, and that road and water pipe repairs have stopped. Other mayors who asked to remain anonymous said they are facing the same problems.

Last month the mayors decided to send Tubas Mayor Hashim

Salah to Amman to try and convince Jordan to release the money, but Israel did not allow Salah to leave the area.

A source in the Israeli military government said that the new regulations were aimed at preventing the flow of funds to PLO supporters. He said that "in the past, some $250 million arrived annually from a fund jointly run by Jordan and the PLO. A considerable part of this money was used to finance PLO'S acts of terrorism and intimidation."

The source added that the new policy based on military decrees No 973 and 974 has dealt a blow to the PLO'S strength in the region.

Jordan Halts Financial Aid to West Bank

TA081313 Tel Aviv 'Al Hamishmar in Hebrew 8 Jun 83 p 8

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] At the end of last month Jordan stopped its financial aid to public institutions and construction unions in the territories, apparently as part of the pressure campaign to get the West Bank to invite King Husayn to join the political process.

Thus, for example, the East Jerusalem Electric Company did not receive money for buying new generators.

Anwar Nusaybah, the chairman of the company's board of directors, went to Amman last week to get the funds, but returned empty-handed.

West Bank Village Ends Administration Boycott

TA092020 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Salfit is the first Samarian town to lift its boycott of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria. The head of the civilian administration, Brigadier General Shlomo Ilia, visited Salfit today, accompanied by our correspondent Gil Sadan.

The mayor of Salfit looked fairly surprised: 12 million shekels in hard cash were just dropped on his desk, a gift of the civilian administration. The guests, civilian administration members, seemed clearly satisfied. For them, this is a worthwhile investment: Another thaw in the freeze that has prevailed until now in the relations between the civilian administration and the villages of the territories, and now, for the first time, in Samaria.

[Begin Ilia videotape] This is not buying love with money. I think it is a moral obligation for whoever represents the government in the field at present to provide the inhabitants with services, even given this or that political situation. [end videotape]

The main reason for the change — and it is clearly perceived on our visit to Salfit — is the feeling among the town mayors that boycotting the civilian administration is against the inhabitants' interests. It is difficult to supply such needs as electricity and water and handle sewage without the government's aid. Hence, the dialogue is resuming and the boycott is being lifted.

[Begin videotape] [Sadan] Do you see a political process beginning here that will sweep across the territories?

[Ilia] I would not speak in terms of sweeping; I would speak more in terms of gradualness. I think that there is a considerable improvement here in the atmosphere of relations between the administration and the bodies that did not cooperate with us. [end videotape]

The boycott has indeed been pierced, but there are still six towns boycotting the administration in varying degrees. There is a debate over whether the local leaders are finally daring to disobey the PLO or whether they have received the organization's tacit consent. In any case, it is clear that the administration is renewing its ties with the traditional leaders of the territories and is no longer making do with its romance with the village leagues.

Arabs in Territories Rally Behind 'Arafat

TA091133 Tel Aviv Bamahane in Hebrew 8 Jun 83 p 5

[Text] "The uprising in the Fatah organization has led the inhabitants of the territories to close ranks in their support for 'Arafat, and this is the first time that both extremists and moderates accept the same view," a senior officer in the military government in Judaea and Samaria told *Bamahane*.

According to him, leaders in the territories support 'Arafat particularly in view of the possibility if the Fatah leadership is manned by representatives of the extremist pro-Syrian line.

The officer estimates that this is the reason for the unambiguous declarations of support for 'Arafat voiced this week by leaders in the territories, including Bassam ash-Shak'ah from Nabulus, who is known for his support of the rejectionist countries. Ash-Shak'ah called on the Syrians to keep their hands off the struggle.

Personalities such as Rashad ash-Shawwa from Gaza, Karim Khalaf from Ramallah, Hikmat al-Masri from Nabulus and Ilyas Frayj from Bethlehem also made statements last week condemning the rebellious faction and commending 'Arafat and the joint political process with Jordan.

According to the officer, a large sector of the leadership in the territories believes that 'Arafat will not quit the political process with Jordan once the upheaval among his fighters has calmed down.

Western Samaria Settlement To Begin 1 September

TA091554 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1530 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, 9 Jun (ITIM) — The first residents of the western Samaria settlement of "Alfe Menashe" will move into their apartments on 1 September according to the director general of the "Tzavta" [Together] Housing and Construction Company Ltd., engineer 'Imanu'el Shahar. He was speaking today during a tour for correspondents in the settlement that is currently under construction, and later appeared at a news conference at the Tel Aviv Hilton.

The "Tzavta" company is a consortium comprising eight private construction enterprises: Goldstein Bros., A. Aharonson, A.Z Baranowitz and Sons, Drucker Zekharya, 'Afar Vasela' (Rock and Soil), Y. Fritzker and Co, Negev Housing and Development, and the Center for Construction Work.

In the first stage, 500 housing units will be built in "Alfe Menashe," and all in all some 2,500 units will be built there. So far, contracts for 250 apartments have already been signed, of which 112 will be inhabited by regular servicemen and the others will be inhabited by self-employed people.

The apartments range from 92 to 112 square meters, and they range in price from $74,000 - $170,000. The land belongs to the state and will be leased for 99 years.

Engineer Shahar said that an infrastructure for cable television, underground telephone lines, cooking gas pipes and additional arrangements has been prepared there.

Once the first settlers enter the place, a school will likewise open there to provide for the first to the sixth grade. A Kupat Holim [sick fund] clinic, a supermarket and a bank branch will also open there.

At the news conference in the Hilton Hotel, one of the "Tzavta" directors, engineer David Stern, said that the settlement was planned by architect Yasky.

He emphasized that "Tzavta" does not sell plots of land but structures. It has invested 700 million shekels, and will continue to invest up to 1 billion shekels.

The chairman of the settlers' association, Hayim Baraq, said that preparatory work has been carried out to absorb the settlers by 1 September. The committee was elected about 6 months ago, and has education and municipal services boards.

Referring to the breakdown of population there, among the settlers are 45 teachers, male and female, who volunteered to work in the local school.

FRG's Kohl To Visit in Early September

TA091711 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl will visit Israel in early September. This was learned today in Bonn. According to a knowledgeable, authoritative source in the FRG capital, the chancellor expressed his desire to later visit Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives

TA100559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Japan's Deputy Foreign Minister Toshijiro Nakajima arrived in Israel last night on a 4-day visit. He is to meet Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and visit the West Bank, the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem. However, Japanese officials stress that the tour across the green line would be a private one. Nakajima is the first senior Japanese official to visit Israel. He is also to visit Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Further on 8 June OAU Opening Session

Text of Moi Address

EA091043 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi at 8 June session of the OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa — live]

[Text] Your excellencies, distinguished colleagues and delegates, ladies and gentlemen. It gives me great pleasure in this beautiful and historic city of Addis Ababa to address the 19th assembly of heads of state and government of the OAU. It is my pleasant duty to outline in terms of both facts and perspective some of the principal events and considerations of the past 2 years during which period, it has been my honor and privilege to serve as your chairman. Before embarking on this task, I wish, speaking personally and on behalf of my colleagues, to thank His Excellency Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, the government and the people of the socialist Ethiopia for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded to us since our arrival. I am confident that the congenial atmosphere which has been established will give rise to constructive ideas during the examination of urgent issues which confront our organization as well as this continent of Africa.

When I assumed the chairmanship of our organization at the 18th summit meeting in Nairobi, I said that we had the opportunity and obligation to concentrate more on the economic development of Africa, so as to enhance social justice and the welfare of all our people. I felt then that the time had come for leaders in Africa to deploy our past successes in the field of self-determination and to embark on a new course toward economic self-reliance.

I must now admit frankly that the progress made in this direction has not been as substantial as I had hoped. Besides, we have still not made any dramatic breakthrough in applying the potential of African solidarity in vital fields such as food and agriculture, communications and trade, industry and manpower or in the conservation of our environment. It had been hoped that good neighbor initiatives would emerge and be strengthened toward practical cooperation at the continental level. Unhappily, much of the envisaged pooling and planning have in fact stumbled against the constraints of political disharmony and continuing economic distresses.

I most earnestly submit to this 19th summit of heads of state and government that Africa will not be strong and united unless we ourselves apply our talents and the resolve to make Africa strong and united. This should be the context and appreciation in which all our deliberations will be pursued. We owe this duty to our people. In presenting a report of this kind, some disappointments are always unavoidable. The OAU is still a youthful body only 20 years old. Less than a quarter of its members have been independent for a longer time than the organization has been in existence. It must be remembered therefore, that time is still needed for mutual or regional groupings to overcome the inertia and to assert our will in the fulfilment of our stated objectives.

Accordingly, when assessing the OAU records we must not be carried away with despair or impatience. The conviction we have [word indistinct] and expressed, are the right convictions and they deserve our unquenchable faith.

Your excellencies, despite my remark about successes in the realm of self-determination, the long-standing question of independence for Namibia remains unresolved. During my term of office, there have been more efforts by the Contact Group to break the deadlock in the implementation of the Security Council Resolution 435. We have also been witnesses to the outcome of the emergency special session of the UN General Assembly in which the international community once more demonstrated its affinity with the struggling people of Namibia. The OAU is convinced that if it were within the mandate of the General Assembly to invoke the provisions of Chapter Seven of the UN Charter, the racist regime of Pretoria would now be feeling the pinch of the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions. But, unfortunately, such statutory power lies with the Security Council, where friends and supporters of the South African regime have always managed to block this kind of action.

I have before called attention to the procedural utility that still exists and according to which a single member state can override and even defy the views of the whole global community simply by the use of a veto.

In the months following the 18th OAU summit in Nairobi, we saw some positive diplomatic activity by the Western Contact Group. A three-phased program designed to give impetus to the Security Council Resolution 435 (four three five) was worked out. Proposals regarding constitutional principles were submitted to SWAPO, the frontline states, Kenya, and Nigeria. It is fair to assume that the same were also referred to South Africa and her puppets in Namibia. Subsequently, the Contact Group came up with a further recommendation in support of an electoral system based on a combination of proportional and single-member-constituency representation. This was circulated in the same way, but we rejected it on the grounds that it was unfair and in any case unnecessarily cumbersome. The first phase of negotiations was therefore halted by the obstacle of the electoral system. But almost immediately a propaganda campaign was mounted in the West intimating that SWAPO and the frontline states, in association with Nigeria and Kenya, were responsible for the breakdown.

We treated this sort of effort with the contempt it deserves. Another sudden development in this issue has been and continues to be an attempt to link the independence of Namibia to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola. We see no valid connection, direct or indirect, between these two issues. The question is nothing more than a series of delaying tactics which we deplore vehemently. Any presence of Cuban troops in Angola is the outcome of a decision by the sovereign state of Angola and only the government of that country can reexamine such a decision in the light of its security and natural interest. Undeterred by this political obstacle and frustrations, international efforts to achieve independence for Namibia continue. During the non-aligned summit held in New Delhi, India, in March this year, the question of Namibia's independence was extensively discussed and a consensus obtained to convene a UN Security Council

meeting to deal with the Namibian issue. The New Delhi consensus was further endorsed by the Paris UN Conference for Solidarity With Namibia at the end of April this year. The Security Council was therefore convened from 23 May.

Africa's participation in this critical debate was highly extensive and effective. The Security Council last week mandated the UN secretary general to carry out consultations with the parties concerned in new efforts to break through the present impasse and to bring about Namibian independence at the earliest date possible. The international community is keenly waiting for the results of the mission of the UN secretary general, expected in August this year. Against this background, I wish to report that the armed forces of SWAPO have continued, despite many handicaps, to score impressive victories in military terms. There is every indication that, given the necessary support, SWAPO forces will accelerate the pace of events leading to Namibian independence and I urge that all of us should continue to give SWAPO all the tangible support at our command.

Although past experience has shown that spoken pledges have not always been marked by action, I have no doubt that each one of us will once more reaffirm our individual countries' commitment to the liberation struggle. We are all aware of the depressing financial situation of the Coordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa.

Contributions by a number of member states are in arrears to the staggering tune of $25 million. This contribution represents the minimum, and I do mean the minimum, that every OAU member state is expected to make. We know the grave economic problems and challenges facing many of our countries, but these in themselves cannot justify our failure to make the minimal sacrifice that is necessary for the total liberation of our continent.

The Arusha plan of action on Namibia which we endorsed in 1981 still remains to be implemented by all member states. And apart from initial stages, the emergency Namibia fund has been exhausted, notwithstanding the various appeals circulated to OAU member states in this connection. [sentence as heard] It is my earnest hope that we shall find time during this session to consider this important and urgent matter.

Having covered the various spotlights on Namibia, the situation in South Africa itself does not [as heard] merit our profound attention. The racist regime continues to perpetuate, through processes of brutality and repression, the inhuman policy of apartheid. And as one side effect of this, populations continue to be uprooted from their ancestral lands and moved to the so-called homelands. We commend friends of Africa for their solidarity with us in not recognizing these creations.

We also commend the people of (?Azania) for the gallant fight they have put up during the past 2 years and we urge them to intensify their struggle until human equality and justice in their country are achieved.

I urge all OAU member states to appreciate the efforts and the suffering of the liberation movements in (?Azania) and to support them in all possible and practical ways in addition to our normal contribution and assistance through the relevant liberation committee.

The racist regime of South Africa has stubbornly stepped up its policy of destabilization of the neighboring states. The landlocked Kingdom of Lesotho, which is completely surrounded by South Africa, has been one of the victims of South African military aggression. The heroic people of Lesotho have, in spite of attacks, continued to stand resolutely by the UN Resolution 31/68 of 1976, refusing to recognize South African bantustans. During the month of April this year, I sent my minister for foreign affairs to Lesotho on a fact-finding mission. He was accompanied by a representative of the OAU secretary general. The delegation witnessed loss of lives and destruction of property perpetrated by the Armed Forces of South Africa. Following this mission, I appeal to all peace-loving nations of the world to support Lesotho.

I also appealed to the Western countries to use their influence to restrain South Africa from further military aggression against Lesotho and the other frontline states. In spite of all appeals, South Africa has intensified her methods of aggression against the Kingdom of Lesotho. As late as last week, I was notified by the Government of Lesotho of South Africa's latest attempts to impose a virtual blockade against the Kingdom. Once again I issued a statement deploring this latest aggression and appealed to the international community to do likewise and to demand South Africa's unconditional end to her aggression and hostilities to the Kingdom of Lesotho.

I now wish to reiterate that appeal to this summit meeting and to further ask that we seriously extend both our support for Lesotho and the other frontline states. In August 1981, South African troops invaded and occupied part of the territory of Angola. As we sit here today, these troops have not been withdrawn. We find it contradictory therefore that attention in Western quarters is focused on the Cuban troops present in Angola at the invitation of the Angolan Government rather than on the aggressive South African forces occupying Angolan territory in utter violation of Angola's territorial sovereignty and in disregard of international law and practices.

In Mozambique as well there have been blatant maneuvers by the South Africa regime to create discord and chaos through the design, financing, and control of the so-called Mozambican resistance movement. Great damage has been caused to the economic stability of not only Mozambique itself, but of Zimbabwe as well. Only last month the racist planes attacked Maputo suburbs, killing 6 people and injuring 40 others under the guise of hitting at the bases of ANC freedom fighters. This demonstrates not only their racial arrogance but also a calculated plan to undermine the political independence and economic stability of countries in southern Africa.

Following this latest attack on Maputo, I vehemently condemned the racist regime for its violation, provocation, and aggression against Mozambique and the frontline states. I further appealed to the international community to condemn this aggression and also take concerted action to contain this destructive and unwarranted violation of international peace and security in southern Africa.

We all recall the attempted overthrow of the government of one of our member states in November 1981 undertaken by mercenaries recruited, trained, and financed by the South African regime. Thanks to the vigilance of the Seychelles people and their Armed Forces, the attack was repulsed, but which nation and which of our smaller member states might be next on the list as a target for this kind of subversion?

Your excellencies, let me now turn your attention to the situation in Chad, where a search for peace and harmony has been one of the main preoccupations of the OAU. The people of Chad have been afflicted for nearly two decades with war and economic ruin. For quite some time the OAU did make efforts to restore some tranquillity in the country. You will recall that at the end of our 18th assembly in Nairobi, we adopted a formal resolution on Chad. This required me, among other things, to seek a national union government and contacting the president of the Security Council and the UN secretary general with a view to obtaining UN's assistance for the establishment and operation of a peacekeeping force in Chad.

In pursuit of this mission, which was entrusted to a number of my colleagues on various aspects of the problem, I subsequently dispatched missions to a number of member states asking them to provide troops to serve in the peacekeeping force. At my request a preparatory ministerial meeting was held in Nigeria in mid-November 1981. This was followed at the end of the same month by a summit conference in Nairobi of the countries contributing troops to the peacekeeping force in Chad.

At this latter meeting an agreement on the status of the peacekeeping force was signed by the president of the transitional government of Chad, the secretary general of the OAU, and myself. At the end of the conference, I decided that this force should be deployed. Notwithstanding the initial logistics problems and with the support of the countries contributing troops, a program was formulated and by early December 1981 the force headquarters was operational in Chad. The first troop contingent from Zaire was soon joined by troops from Senegal and Nigeria. By January of last year the entire peacekeeping force was effectively spread through various zones of operation in Chad.

In addition to the approaches made seeking financial and material assistance for the peacekeeping force, we also pursued the OAU's decision on a pledging conference for the economic construction program of Chad. The UN General Assembly agreed in principle to hold such a conference in Nigeria in mid-March 1982 but in the face of increased hostilities and a worsening situation, I called a meeting of the Standing Committee on Chad in February 1982. The meeting, which was held in Nairobi, was also attended by member states with troops in Chad. The meeting adopted a resolution appealing to our brothers in Chad to observe a cease-fire by, or before the end, of February and to fix a date for elections and the establishment of a national government so that the peacekeeping force could leave Chad by the end of June 1982.

Although this resolution was rejected by the Transitional National Union Government, the search for a solution to the problem was continued with the consent of the transitional government in Chad. I sent a mission to the UN Security Council, which subsequently adopted Resolution 504 requesting the UN secretary general to establish a fund through voluntary contributions to assist the OAU peacekeeping force in Chad. I further held various consultations with a number of potential donors and it was agreed that the meeting on assistance to Chad be held in Kenya in mid-June 1982. This meeting was subsequently postponed due to the changing circumstances in Chad.

It will be recalled that I also convened a conference of troop-contributing countries in Zaire during the third week of May 1982. This was just over a month before the deadline fixed for the end of the peacekeeping force mandate in Chad. It was necessary therefore to consider the immediate future arrangements. Most of the countries involved agreed in principle that, although they were ready to leave their troops in Chad beyond the end of June 1982, this could only be done on the understanding that the transitional government accepted by June the 10th the provisions of the February resolution adopted in Nairobi.

No reply to this condition was received before the set deadline and therefore the OAU peacekeeping force, together with the observer troops, withdrew from Chad around the end of 1982. The contribution to the peacekeeping force, as I mentioned earlier, came from Nigeria, Senegal, and Zaire and these organizations paid no single penny to these troops and then into millions [as heard]. This was in response to the appeal I made on behalf of the OAU. You will also recall our having agreed that the cost of the peacekeeping force would be met through contributions from OAU member states.

Accordingly, I made a special appeal to all members for contributions, but only the Republic of Zimbabwe responded by contributing $50,000, and I would like to thank that country for that contribution. Permit me to convey our appreciation to the Republic of Zimbabwe for having answered our call. Permit me also to register our most sincere gratitude and appreciation to the countries that contributed troops to the peacekeeping force in Chad, namely, Nigeria, Senegal, and Zaire. They did so at the enormous sacrifices and costs that were necessary to maintain the peacekeeping force in Chad. I propose that this assembly registers Africa's deep gratitude to these member states.

I propose also that we similarly record our sincere thanks to those countries that sent observer troops to Chad, namely, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, and Zambia.

Subsequently, (?at) the withdrawal of the peacekeeping force from Chad, there were indications that internal peace, reconciliation, and national reconstruction were possible within the newly-created political environment. This optimism has not fully materialized. Chad continues to experience internal conflict with active support from external sources. This development necessitated convening the UN Security Council in April this year. The outcome of that meeting is well-known to all of us. It suffices to mention that the Republic of Chad has contacted me in my capacity as OAU chairman to find ways and means of implementing the recent Security Council declaration on Chad that the matter be referred to the OAU. Accordingly, I have directed the OAU secretary general to communicate Chad's request to the chairman of the mediation commission. It is my hope that

this commission will find time to review the situation during its presence here in Addis Ababa.

Your excellencies, permit me now to turn to the issue of Western Sahara, which has for the last 12 months threatened the very existence of our organization. You will recall that the atmosphere before and during the discussion of this matter at the 18th summit in Nairobi was characterized by rigid stands taken by the parties to this dispute. I would like to again, once more, thank Saharans for giving way to this august assembly which became possible for us to meet. [sentence as heard]

By Resolution 103, an implementation committee on Western Sahara was set up with a mandate to convene a meeting of the committee in Nairobi at the end of August 1981. That meeting was duly convened and attended by almost all heads of state and government who were members of the committee as well as by the parties directly involved. I am grateful to them all for the sense of realism displayed and for their genuine anxiety to help in finding a lasting solution to the problem. The decision of the implementation committee at that stage called for the setting up of an interim administration, a cease-fire to be negotiated between the parties to the dispute under the auspices of the committee, confinement of troops to their bases and the holding of a referendum. (?These) provisions, which appeared then to be a major breakthrough, were subsequently accepted by all the parties concerned. A second meeting of the implementation committee held in Kenya in February last year was equally well attended. This meeting considered all aspects of progress related to the referendum and to the other provisions. I was then mandated to negotiate with the parties on a date for the coming into force of a cease-fire agreement, but a fortnight after the second meeting of the implementation committee an entirely new development arose and introduced a problem hitherto unrelated to the issue.

At the 30th ordinary session of the Council of Ministers held in Addis Ababa at the end of that very month, the SDAR was admitted as a full member of the OAU following a unilateral decision on this matter by the OAU secretary general. I do not wish to dwell on details of the storm that followed subsequently and the past is past. All of you are sufficiently informed of this. It is precisely the same problem that has preoccupied our time since our arrivial in Addis Ababa for this 19th summit meeting. I am both glad and relieved that the danger this problem exposed to the unity of the OAU has been adequately deliberated upon and is now fully appreciated by all of us gathered here today.

Most important is our determination to preserve the unity of the OAU, which has just undergone one of the most trying moments in her history. I thank you all, most sincerely, so far as to say, however, that it will be unfair for anyone to ignore or to underestimate the effect of this experience, which in Africa and across the world made a damaging impact on the image and credibility of the OAU.

I myself received many messages and representations from some of you urging me to take this or that line of action in principle as well as in practice and, as your chairman, I would not have taken sides without the danger of permanently wrecking our organization. I therefore obliged and I chose to remain impartial, but this does not mean that I was inactive. To the contrary, I initiated a wide range of consultations with a number of my colleagues before ultimately deciding to benefit from the wisdom of the Bureau of the 18th session.

A meeting of the Bureau was therefore held in Nairobi in the third week of April 1982. You will all by now have received a copy of the communique we duly circulated to all member states covering the outcome of that meeting. One positive factor following the meeting was toning down the public confusion which this matter had aroused. In July of that year, and only a few weeks to the OAU summit meeting scheduled to take place in Tripoli, Libya, I addressed a special personal appeal to all member states urging them to attend the 19th OAU summit so that together we could examine and reach a consensus on our problems. I thank all those leaders who individually and collectively shared in my search for a compromise on the problems that led to the postponement of the 19th summit meeting originally scheduled to meet in Tripoli last August.

Your excellencies, in spite of the efforts I have outlined in our attempts to solve the problems of the Chad and West Sahara, and in spite of the excellent preparations made by the Arab Jamahiriyah, the 19th OAU summit twice failed to meet because of these two issues. At the first attempt last August, we failed to raise a quorum over the Western Sahara. The meeting was, however, rescheduled for last November, thanks to the efforts of the Contact Committee, comprising of Congo, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, appointed for the purpose. A second attempt to convene the meeting failed partly due to the Saharan problem, which remains unresolved, and partly due to the sitting of Chad, which was an entirely new factor. It was in the course of this second attempt that the heads of state and government present in Tripoli set up a committee of 12 countries comprising Angola, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Libya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. These countries were charged with the responsibility of making contacts and holding consultations so as to facilitate the successful hosting of the 19th OAU summit.

Pursuant to this development, the Committee of 12 countries met in Nairobi on 18th February this year, and later in New Delhi during the nonaligned conference held last March. In the Nairobi meeting, we explored avenues and options for the reconvening of the summit. We assigned each one of the committee member countries the task of contacting a number of member states who stayed away from Tripoli to persuade the latter to change their minds. We reviewed the outcome of these contacts during the daily meetings and finally agreed: (A) The 19th summit meeting be held in Addis Ababa from 6th to 11th June 1983; (B) All member states to be notified to attend without preconditions.

I wish to record my personal thanks to the Committee of 12 for the efforts they made in the discharge of this onerous responsibility. As an organization embracing diverse backgrounds in history, race, culture, religion, and political systems, we cannot assume that the OAU will be without problems of one kind or another. I am convinced, however, of our determination to see a more functional OAU. In this conviction I am influenced more strongly by your presence here today. Africa craves for self-determination, spiritual communion, freedom of action, unity,

solidarity, and economic self-reliance. These are the principal challenges before us all. To meet them we must not, and we dare not, fail.

Your excellencies, the OAU is still committed to the recovery of the Comorian Islands of Mayotte in accordance with Resolution 859, that is, Council of Ministers 859, adopted during our summit meeting in Nairobi 1981. An ad hoc committee of seven went to the Comoros in mid-November of that year to discuss the methods likely to resolve this problem in a peaceful way.

The committee reaffirmed the OAU views on the matter of principle and decided to contact the French authorities and to examine the processes involved in returning Mayotte to the Federal Republic of Comoros. I am pleased to report that the chairman of the ad hoc committee, a distinguished representative of Gabon, diligently pursued active negotiations with the aim of restoring the full territorial integrity of Comoros.

Also within this purview [words indistinct] of our continent, I must draw the attention of this assembly to the deteriorating situation in the Horn of Africa. Since our summit meeting in 1981 there has been a resurgence of hostilities. Once again, and in the name of Africa, I appeal for peace in the region. A year ago we witnessed an armed conflict between Britain and Argentina. We have also witnessed the violent events in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The Iran-Iraq war continues at great loss to lives and the economic development of both countries. I wish to take this opportunity to appeal to both Iran and Iraq to halt this senseless war.

We cannot remain indifferent to the situation in the Middle East where acts of aggression by Israel have resulted in the occupation of the territory of Lebanon. There have been repeated calls by all members of the international community and resolutions passed in the highest world organization urging Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. We add our voices to those calls. We reaffirm our strong support for the people of Palestine, whose right to a homeland is the surest guarantee to peace in the Middle East.

Your excellencies, the tragic problem of refugees has continued to command much of the attention of the OAU. Although the refugee population in Africa is currently estimated at 5 million, the indications are that this figure is likely to increase in the years to come. The events leading to the plight of thousands of people including women, children, and the aged, are familiar enough. We are witnesses to the racial and aggressive policies in South Africa and Namibia, where many of our brothers and sisters have been forced to seek refuge and freedom elsewhere. We have also seen how conflicts within and between our own member states have given rise to the majority of the refugees we now have in Africa. In some cases, families have been forced to flee because of intolerance to diverse forms of political, tribal, or ethnic persecution.

Whatever the causes of these refugees, the issue is first and foremost an African responsibility. Friends of Africa can only complement our endeavors to find a remedy. We ourselves must take the lead in working out practical solutions to the problem. This will require political will initiated at the highest level and the onus of this vital decision lies squarely upon us, both as sovereign states and collectively as an organization of African unity.

Your excellencies, 4 years ago, when this assembly met in Liberia, we adopted some basic principles in the design and promotion of our economic policies. These were embodied in the Monrovia strategy for economic development of Africa. In the following year, a second extraordinary session of this assembly in Nigeria devoted itself to the implementation of the strategy and eventually adopted the Lagos plan of action and a final act of [words indistinct]. Despite these past endeavors, most African countries are still faced with economic problems arising from many factors both domestic and external. The most basic of these problems is the state of our agriculture, which in turn affects our food situation.

It is encouraging that a number of member countries have to some extent worked out agricultural policies aimed at meeting food requirements for the rapidly increasing population but, as I said at our last assembly, the kind of revolution required with regard to Africa's pressure on food and agriculture can never be adequately met on an individual basis.

This is an African challenge. We must think in terms of pooling and planning for our resources on an African scale embracing all aspects of resource endowment, techniques, production costs, storage, and distribution. With such planning on a continental basis we can further strive for appropriate balance between export crops and food production.

We are all fully aware that the world economic structure in its present form is both unjust and unsustainable. Prices of primary products and raw materials are ever depressed while the prices of capital and manufactured goods are on a constant upward swing. It is unendurable for many of our countries to be dependent on just one or two commodities for all their export earnings. With the instability of commodity markets over which we have no control, there is little hope for the economies of these countries to register any growth.

This and many related problems have always been the main reason behind our advocating for a new international economic order. Many enlightened world leaders, though still not enough, have come to recognize that problems of inflation, unemployment, and industrial stagnation in the North will never be fully resolved without taking into account the difficulties and the underutilized potential of the South.

We must therefore seek an interdependent approach embodying all the critical issues associated with terms of trade, balance of payments, interest rates, investment, provision of capital, transfer of technology, and the mobilization of financial resources needed to restore many crippled economies so that they can have meaningful development with positive contribution to the wealth and welfare of mankind.

I am happy to mention the trend on our continent toward economic grouping at the subregional level. In addition to the Economic Community of West African States, a number of countries in eastern and southern Africa have recently agreed on the establishment of the preferential trade area [PTA]. The

agreement has already been ratified by 12 out of 18 potential member states and the PTA is now operational.

It is noted with satisfaction that, following the Libreville declaration of December 1981, the countries of the subregion involved have also decided to set up an economic community of the Central African states. I hope in addition that there will soon be more rapid progress on the proposed formation of the North African economic community. All these developments should be viewed as a prelude to the African economic community envisaged in the Final Act of Lagos.

Your excellencies, I want briefly to touch on administrative and financial matters affecting the Secretariat.

You will all recall the statements by my distinguished predecessor, President Siaka Stevens, about the poor state of the building which currently comprises the headquarters of the OAU. The secretary general is also on record for having made repeated appeals for new and more appropriate building structures to be found. Through the generosity of the Government of Ethiopia, temporary accomodation for the OAU headquarters was provided 20 years ago. It is in these same premises that our headquarters is still housed, but with the expansion of the OAU activities over the years these premises have ceased to be adequate. The time has therefore come for us to undertake the construction of suitable headquarters for the OAU. In this connection, the assembly may wish to consider appointing a committee to study this specific issue and report at a future date.

With regard to the condition of our general fund, I must report to this assembly that at the end of 1980-81 financial year, accumulated arrears were well in excess of $16 million.

At the close of the 1981-82 financial year these arrears had risen by a further half a million dollars. (?This situation) has accumulated since 1965 and shows no sign of improvement. Placing these facts before you, I should add that this (?matter) of arrears does not augur well for our organization. The OAU Secretariat is required to take measures to see that the Lagos plan of action is implemented and, as you are aware, contributions from member states comprise virtually the only financial resources from which the Secretariat can draw. The implementation of the Lagos plan of action is one of the many compelling reasons which serve to illustrate the need for our having to meet our financial obligations to the organization.

Finally, allow me to remind your excellencies that the founding fathers of the organization we serve were motivated by pan-African ideas which have been perpetuated through times of difficulty and of rejoicing and have since served to strengthen us in many ways and so we have a duty involving honor as well as material endowment never to betray but instead to enrich such ideals. All of us must therefore recognize that, if goodwill is diminished, vitality is lost and if vitality is weakened unity cannot be maintained and if unity is elusive solidarity will never be practical.

I say that we have a duty, but in fact we have a most important responsibility and if the OAU were to crumble under problems and pressures, then the verdict of history will be and will deserve to be extremely harsh.

Brothers and colleagues, before concluding I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all of you for the support and loyal encouragement you have given me during the period in which I have had the honor of serving as your chairman. Despite some obstacles and setbacks there has been, partly as an outcome of many visits and consultations, some measure of progress. I can assure you that I have spared no effort in the cause of the advancement of African unity. I urge you now to extend this same support and consideration to my successor, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam. [loud applause] I extend to him every good wish.

Long Live the OAU; long Live continental solidarity; long live African brotherhood; long live socialist Ethiopia.

Ethiopia's Mengistu Accepts Chairmanship

EA091304 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1905 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, accepting the post of OAU chairman at the 19th session of the OAU assembly in Addis Ababa — live in Amharic with simultaneous English translation]

[Excerpt] The number of complex problems which require our most careful consideration and (?complete) solution must be pursued from the viewpoint of strengthening our unity. They demand the collective wisdom of Africa. Those who seek to destroy us are eagerly awaiting an opportunity to drive a wedge between us and will spare no effort to divert our attention and divide our ranks.

The peoples of Africa are looking forward with ardent expectation to this critical moment. We African leaders must not only rebuff our enemies by strengthening our unity but must also fulfill our historic responsibility by fully deliberating on issues before us and by taking appropriate decisions. I have every confidence that we shall completely and effectively meet this obligation, as we are fortunate to have in our midst highly experienced, prominent African leaders who are founding members of our organization and who have contributed so much toward the attainment of its present stage. It is my ardent hope that I may draw from their experience and benefit from their cooperation and advice. [applause]

I can assure you that I shall do my utmost to conscientiously discharge the heavy responsibilities entrusted to me. The functions of this conference and of its current chairman can be effectively performed only when each and every member renders its full cooperation to the chair. In this respect, I am confident that I shall have the full cooperation of my brothers and sisters who are participating in this conference. [applause]

Mengistu Addresses Opening Session

EA091413 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Speech by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, at 8 June opening session of OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa — live in Amharic with superimposed English translation]

[Excerpts] Since our enemies view the OAU and, through it, the antiracist and anticolonialist struggle being waged by the peoples of the continent from the point of view of their continuing presence or expulsion from the southern part of the continent, they continue to challenge us through various means. For instance, their agent, the racist white minority government of South Africa, far from relinquishing its illegal occupation, is intensifying its aggression against independent African states in the area. Moreover, with a view to not only guaranteeing its continued existence but also to continuing a threat to the whole of Africa, it is intensifying its active nuclear capability.

While fighting and consolidating their position in this manner, imperialist forces are, on the other hand, trying to approach us with a seemingly friendly gesture — the purpose of which is to issue instructions from their respective capitals as to what we should do and the course of action we should take with regard to our continent. Failing to achieve this, they attempt to drive a wedge among us and put us in disarray.

In this context they [words indistinct] at this particular juncture, more than ever before. As our enemies share in certain common actions and objectives with the colonialists, whose conflicting interest has been the cause of a world war unprecedented in the history of mankind, they are once again fighting us jointly by suppressing and [words indistinct] and forging a common economic, political, social, and military front. While we Africans lack, for the present, actual economic and military means to resist our enemies, could there be any reason for the tendency to destroy our organization — the sole arm of expressing our common voice than an attempt to commit suicide? [sentence as heard]

In my opinion, the overriding concern of the peoples of Africa, commonly declared, emanates from the realization of this underlined fact. We still have more projects and plans to carry out: Africa has many resouces: (?We) should transform political independence into full independence.

However, the pressing issues that occupy our continent still remain. Since we have opened our doors for our enemies, let us close them; we are weakened, let us be stronger; we are in disarray, let us pull ourselves together. Instead of aggravating minor differences and contradictions, let us focus on our unity, which is bound to promote harmony and benefit us all. I am confident that the deliberations of this session and the resolution that will be adopted shall, through effective implementation, contribute toward the realization of the aspirations of the peoples of Africa. In this regard, I should like to take this opportunity, on behalf of all of us here, to express sincere thanks for the cooperation and considerable goodwill demonstrated, as well as repeated sacrifices made, by the SDAR and its leadership, without which our efforts would not have materialized. [applause] I express my appreciation to my brother, President Daniel arap Moi, who, during the trying period following our 18th summit, has rendered invaluable service to the continent as current chairman of the organization. [applause]. On behalf of the people and government of Ethiopia and on my behalf, I congratulate Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahariyah who have twice extended us warm and brotherly hospitality. [applause]

In conclusion, I should like to emphasize that only our unity will enable us to defeat those who are eager to witness our failure and benefit therefrom. [applause] Let us therefore renew our patriotic (?sense) by being ever conscious of the aspirations of our people and by following past history.

SWAPO's Nujoma Delivers Speech

EA091306 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1655 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma on behalf of liberation movements at 8 June opening session of 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman, I have the honor to convey the liberation movements' compliments for the help the OAU member states here give us and congratulate them for their political wisdom and commitment to the upholding of the lofty ideals and the continuity of the OAU.

This summit is being held at a critical time in the struggles being waged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. This is the time when our oppressed peoples are intensifying their political and armed struggle and when the number one enemy of the African people, namely, the apartheid regime, has become more and more ruthless in his suppression of the South African and the Namibian peoples and ever more aggressive against the independent African states in the region, particularly the People's Republic of Angola, where racist South African troops are daily aggressing that country and occupy some parts of its territory.

Racist South Africa carries its aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Kingdom of Lesotho, threatening the Republic of Zambia and the Republic of Zimbabwe. South Africa has the audacity to hire mercenaries with the support of international capitalism and imperialism to attack the Republic of the Seychelles thousands and thousands of kilometers away from South African borders.

This regime lives in a state of fear of its own making because it oppresses the majority Africans in South Africa and Namibia, and we always say that the Botha regime sits on a volcano and that volcano will explode and it has already started to explode. But the masses of South Africa and Namibia will continue to intensify the armed liberation struggle until the Botha regime is overthrown and until [applause] the seizure of power in Namibia and South African becomes a reality. We would like to pay special tribute to your excellencies for the excellent services you

have rendered to the cause of the liberation of Africa by maintaining the unity and that the 19th summit is now taking place. [applause]

Mr Chairman, to us in the liberation movement, the unity which you have maintained — we can only express on behalf of the oppressed people of South Africa and Namibia our sincere thanks and appreciation by pledging before you here that we will leave no stone unturned, we will carry out the war from the North to the South, from the West to the East and wipe out the racist regime of Botha and achieve genuine freedom and independence. That is our pledge. Thank you very much. [applause]

Bureau Chairman, Vice Chairmen Named

AB091117 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Jun (PANA) — On the proposal of President Abdou Diouf, the following countries were elected as members of the Bureau of the 19th conference of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity: chairman — Ethiopia; vice chairmen — Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Djibouti, Swaziland, Sao Tome and Principe, Gabon and the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Mengistu Chairs Second Day of OAU Summit

EA091245 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The 19th summit of OAU heads of state and government, which officially opened yesterday, continued today in a spirit of brotherhood and wisdom under the chairmanship of newly-elected OAU Chairman Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, COPWE and Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary army.

In a brief speech opening the second day of the summit at about 1030, Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam revealed that, since most of the leaders of member countries have been in Addis Ababa for a long time and since the summit did not open as scheduled, efforts have been made to shorten the agenda as much as possible in order to save time. He then called on Comrade Goshu Wolde, socialist Ethiopia's foreign minister and COPWE Central Committee member, who is also the chairman of the committee drafting the agenda, to briefly explain the agenda.

Explaining the points on the agenda, Comrade Goshu said that the situation in southern Africa and the organization's budget are among the major items. Before the summit discussed the agenda and passed resolutions, Mr Edem Kodjo presented a detailed report on the organization's activities over the past 2 years and the general situation encountered by the OAU during that period.

More on Kodjo Address

AB091447 Dakar PANA in English 1430 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 June (PANA) — The secretary-general of the OAU, Mr Edem Kodjo, today in Addis Ababa called for the re-orientation and re-structuring of the organisation, the creation of new continental institutions and greater commitment to unity by African leaders.

Delivering a report on his five-year term of office, Mr Kodjo said that these were necessary to enable Africa to develop along the right lines and play a more constructive role in the world. He said that, after 20 years of existence, the OAU had reached the crossroad. "The time has come that it be redefined in its configuration, that its structure be reviewed, as well as its organs, its very purpose and its charter," he said.

To this he added that the organisation needed to be conceived to be more reflective of the realities and the concerns of the African people." Mr Kodjo said that this had become necessary because Africa had entered the second phase of her struggle, which is "to build herself, to build an Africa prepared for all the exigencies of tomorrow."

The OAU secretary-general declared that the time had come for Africans to come up with "a conception of this world, a research methodology and a programme of action, in other words, an African ideology." He said that Africa had everything to gain in creating "its own ideology" inspired by deep-rooted tradition and the positive inputs of other civilisations, at clearly weaving together in a harmonious symbiosis, our cultural backgrounds, the exigencies of true development, and the dictates of a solidarity.well understood and experience.. [sentence as received]

Mr Kodjo also declared his support for the creation of [words indistinct] He also proposed the creation of an African organisation for economic cooperation and development "which will be an organization for the coordination of economic policies and a real decision-making centre for integration and development at the continental level." Mr Kodjo explained that the role of this organization would be to implement the conceptual and operational measures capable of hastening the process of an integrated African economy and controlling all the possible sources of capital formation and marshal them for mutual financing of the Lagos plan of action.

The outgoing OAU secretary general noted that to succeed in (?this) economic venture, there must be peace and security. He therefore suggested the creation of an African defence council within the framework of the OAU. He explained that such a body will enable Africans to "elaborate a common strategic defence doctrine against all types of external threat, and produce a harmonious policy for training and for the development of our military potential both in terms of men and equipment."

Another proposal by Mr Kodjo is the creation of an African cultural organisation. According to him, the essential function of

this organisation will be "to conceive and carry out under the aegis of the OAU, that moral and intellectual reform which alonecan promote the training of manpower, a principal factor for the African renaissance." He added that the organisation would work for the emergence in Africa of "a new culture based on a new philosophy of action, and geared to a prodigious development of scientific knowledge and technological inventions." In addition, such an organisation will promote the emergence of a new elite, "of a class that will build, along with and for the people of Africa, a rich and prosperous society," he said.

Mr Kodjo also listed some of his achievements during his five year term of office. He said that he took all sorts of initiatives and posed as many solutions for the rapid elimination of tensions and conflicts that could develop between states. Building a well structured and effective Secretariat he said was one of his two major goals, as it was clear that it was urgent to create a machinery capable of handling the gigantic task of building Africa. To this end, he said, he had begun to set up think-tanks and projects in the socio-cultural and industrial fields with the ECA, [Economic Commission for Africa] UNESCO, UNIDO [United Nations Industrial Development Organization] and other agencies in the United Nations system.

Mr Kodjo also reported that the implementation of the Lagos plan of action had started during his administration.

He said that the concept of self-reliant, and self-sustained development had become accepted throughout the continent.

He also referred to the African charter on human and peoples rights and the establishment of the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY as achievements of the OAU during his term of office. He said that, with the establishment of PANA, "in the decisive battle being fought for the new world information order, Africa will no longer be free for all to take, mute and reduced to accepting information from elsewhere." He added, however, that "PANA must work in the right direction to fulfill its true mission in the service of the people of Africa."

Mr Kodjo also pointed to the cooperation and understanding between the OAU and ECA as one of the achievements of his administration. "In handing over my office," he said, I would go with [words indistinct] having at last in a situation healthy, and the ambiguous, if not openly hostile relations hitherto between the two institutions, better."

Chadian Complaint Against Libya

AB091926 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] At the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa this evening, Chad lodged a complaint against Libya for its occupation of the Aouzou Strip. This complaint will be examined by a committee headed by Gabon. I wish to remind you that the Libyan Army has occupied this northern part of Chad for several years now.

While Hissein Habre complains about Libya, former Chadian head of state Goukouni Oueddei, exiled in northern Chad and supported by Libya, today declared that his army is getting ready to retake Ndjamena.

GUNT Foreign Minister Interviewed

AB091555 Paris AFP in French 1229 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 Jun (AFP) — "We will march on Ndjamena," affirmed Mahamat Nour, minister of foreign affairs of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], in Addis Ababa on Thursday, a day after opening of the 19th OAU summit in which President Hissein Habre's delegation is participating.

"We have won military victories and we control a greater part of the territory," Mr Nour told AFP.

"It is a Pyrrhic victory for Miskine (Chad's minister of foreign affairs who is leading the Ndjamena delegation) because the Chadian problem has not yet been discussed," he said. "The OAU should be conscious of its mission," Mr Nour added. "There will not be a solution to the crisis without the GUNT."

Mr Nour noted that his delegation, led by Goukouni Oueddei, president of the GUNT, who has taken refuge at Bardai in northern Chad and who benefits from active Libyan support, has come to Addis Ababa out of "concern for safeguarding the OAU."

Mr Nour described the decision by the SDAR to withdraw voluntarily and temporarily from the summit as a "wise compromise for Africa." This move made it possible to hold the summit, which had twice been postponed in Tripoli during 1982.

He said that the GUNT had made many contacts and that it was waiting for the outcome of the debate on Chad.

For his part, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, following the double failure of Libya, which did not succeed in bringing about the admission of the SDAR and saw the Ndjamena delegation occupy the Chadian seat without any problems, left Addis Ababa on Thursday morning for San'a', capital of North Yemen.

At present, many African delegations are concerned that the Libyan leader, who failed on two occasions to preside over the OAU in 1982, will seek revenge, particularly concerning Chad, especially since he must feel betrayed by some "progressive" countries.

'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, Libyan secretary for foreign liaison, did not hide his (?disappointment) on Wednesday evening over those countries which suddenly changed their (?stands).

Col al-Qadhdhafi began the bargaining. He was ready to attend the meeting in the presence of the Ndjamena delegation on the condition that the SDAR attend the summit. Al-'Ubaydi stressed that this position did not imply any recognition of Hissein Habre by Tripoli. "We support the GUNT, to which we give our political, moral, and material support," he explained, adding, however, that it was out of the question for Libya to directly intervene in Chad.

Summit Approves Budget, Reports

AB091910 Dakar PANA in English 1830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 9 June (PANA) — The heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity, who are holding their 19th summit in Addis Ababa, this afternoon approved a provisional budget for 1981/82 plus 10 percent, amounting to 20 million dollars.

The OAU assistant secretary-general on political affairs Mr Peter Onu said that the advisory committee on the budget would have to examine the budget in detail before it is finally approved by the Council of Ministers of countries in the 19th summit Bureau.

The 1982/83 budget which had been adopted by a controversial Council of Ministers meeting will also be regularised through the same procedure.

The heads of state also examined the question of Chad and adopted the report of the OAU secretary general on it. They decided to reactivate the "Committee of Good Offices" set up in 1977 during the Libreville summit which was mandated to work out a solution to the border clashes between Chad and Libya. The committee which is composed of Angola, Cameroon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal and Gabon could not accomplish its taskbecause the experts it designated to conduct preliminary demarcation studies never met.

The heads of state also paid tribute to the inter-African peacekeeping force made up of Nigeria, Senegal, Congo and Zaire which, they said, fulfilled its mission at the cost of the lives of its members in the service of Africa.

During the debate, President Seyni Kountche of Niger urged all member states and the factions involved to work for reconcilation in Chad.

The assembly will discuss the report on Western Sahara when it resumes tomorrow.

Items still on the agenda include the adoption of the budget for June 1983 to May 1984, and reports on Namibia and South Africa, the Middle East and Palestine and the Lagos plan of action. Others are the elections of the secretary general and his assistants, African candidatures to international organizations, and the venue of the next meeting.

ALGERIA

Iraqi-Algerian Committee Convenes in Algiers

JN041643 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1545 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Algiers, 4 Jun (INA) — The Iraqi-Algerian joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation today began a 3-day meeting here today. Irrigation Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab Mahmud headed the Iraqi side and Culture Minister Abdelmajid Mezian headed the Algerian side.

LIBYA

JANA on Anniversary of U.S. Eviction From Libya

LD092116 Tripoli JANA in English 1732 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, Shaban 27, June 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The 11th of June marks the 13th anniversary of evicting the American military bases and removing the landmarks of American aggression and terrorism.

The Libyan Arab people will receive this anniversary with big festivals and celebrations throughout Jamahiriyah. The distinguishing feature of these festivities will be a determined challenge to deter American terrorism and aggression and to affirm the Libyan people's resoluteness in being ready to sacrifice their lives and realise victory in every battle and confrontation against imperialism and its rotten agents.

JANA's political editor has written the following on this occasion:

The 11th of June will be a reminder of the biggest defeat inflicted by the Libyan Arab people on America and the most prominent victory for this people's will against imperialist bases, which threatened the people's destiny and freedom.

The 13th anniversary of the evacuation of the American bases from Libyan soil will be celebrated by all Libyans who are very proud of themselves for being able to defeat America's arrogance. This historic event was the work of the determined Libyan Arab people.

The celebration is again a challenge to U.S. imperialism and local puppets.

The celebrations means that people would further sacrifice their lives and make life hell for U.S. imperialism. America conspired against the Libyan people, flagrantly attacked them and her fleet has been provocatively patrolling the Mediterranean opposite the Libyan shores.

America's ambitions and terroristic intentions are limitless.

Our free people who had defeated the USA have again faced U.S. fleets and deterred a possible U.S. intervention in the Gulf of Sidra.

The USA will not threaten the Libyan people once more and we will not allow her to step on this (?sacrifice) as the whole people will not hesitate to immediately and strongly retaliate against every attempt of threat or aggression and are ready to sacrifice and use every possible means to struggle against the U.S. aggression, terrorism, racism and new crusade. The celebrations of our people on the 13th anniversary of evacuating the U.S. bases in Libya confirm the genuine and true mettle of the Libyan people and reflect the challenging spirit against the USA and its fleets, plots and defeatist symbols and agent satellites which move according to U.S. instructions.

Be damned all those who lost their dignity, honour and confidence in their people and listened instead to the instructions of their masters in the Black House who violated all international norms, charters and human rights.

SUDAN

Numayri Issues Decree on SSU Appointments

JN091740 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — SSU Chairman Ja'far Numayri has issued a decree approving the appointment of 32 members in the Political Affairs Committee of the SSU Central leadership.

Appoints New Information Minister

JN091800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, June 9 (SUNA) — President Numayri decreed today the appointment of Muhammad Khojali Salihin as minister of guidance and national information. Salihin has been undersecretary at this ministery until the time of his appointment as minister.

New SSU Secretaries Appointed

JN091742 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — The SSU chairman has issued a decree relieving Joseph James Tambarah of his post as the SSU secretary in the Southern Region, and appointing Dr Lawrence Wolwol as secretary of Bahr al-Gahzal Region, Joseph James Tambarah secretary of the Equatorial Region, and Danial Kut secretary of the Upper Nile Region.

SUNA Reports on Libyan Opposition Memorandum

JN091856 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Jun (SUNA) — The Libyan opposition today addressed a memo to international organizations on the occasion of the day of solidarity with the Libyan people which will be observed tomorrow. In this memo, the opposition draws world attention to the practices of the Libyan ruler Colonel al-Qadhdhafi against his people, practices whose results extend beyond Libya to affect other peoples in the region.

The memo refers to the violation of the most fundamental human rights in Libya. It says that prisons are full of young people against whom all methods of physical and psychological torture are being used. It says that this torture has led to many deaths.

The memo also says that Al-Qadhdhafi has disrupted and cancelled the constitution, suppressed liberties, confiscated properties, derided the people's faith, sowed discord, and engineered coups and assassinations in various parts of the globe.

The memo says that Al-Qadhdhafi has divided the Palestinian groups, cooperated with imperialist plans to undermine the OAU, and weakened the Arab League.

The memo cites a number of coup attempts against Al-Qadhdhafi, such as the 1969 attempt by Adam al-Jawaz and Musa Ahmad and the August 1975 attempt. It also cites examples of physical liquidations inside and outside Libya and lists of political and civilian detainees.

The memo calls on world countries to suspend all aid to the Al-Qadhdhafi regime, to condemn it, to bring moral and material pressure on it, to reject its official delegations, and to boycott all seminars and conferences called by it.

The day of solidarity with the Libyan people, which will be observed tomorrow, will be marked by media campaigns and protest demonstrations against the Al-Qadhdhafi regime in several countries. Sympathetic international organizations will back the Libyan opposition and the Libyan people in their struggle to overthrow Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

TUNISIA

Algerian-Tunisian Information Protocol Reported

TAP report
LD091531 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1050 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis — The Tunisian-Algerian talks in the information field have been crowned by the signing of an agreement within the framework of information cooperation between the two countries. The agreement was signed by the ministers of information in both countries, Belkhojda and Boualem Bessaiah, in the presence of the two delegations and Algerian Ambassador to Tunisia Abelghani Aqbi. A number of supplementary cooperation agreements among the information establishments in the two countries were also signed.

The draft agreement stipulates that both sides have agreed on cooperation formulae for radio, television, news agencies and the press in both countries. Regarding radio and television, they agreed to expand television transmission of the national channel in each of the two countries. They decided to strengthen direct exchanges between TAP and APS. It was also agreed that each party shall make available the necessary facilities and suitable opportunities for the functioning of the offices of the news agency of the other party in his country.

Regarding the press, the two sides were in favor of free circulation of newspapers and magazines between them on the widest possible scale within the framework of the laws operating in each country. They also favored the exchange of news material between the information establishments in both countries.

APS Report
LD091530 Algiers APS in English 1025 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tunis, 9/6/83 (APS) — The third day of the official visit in Tunisia of Mr Boualem Bessaiah, CC member, minister of information, was marked yesterday by the audience given by President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic.

On this occasion, the minister of information had talks with the Tunisian head of state on the increasing evolution of the Algero-Tunisian cooperation in different fields as well as positive results of the recent meeting between Presidents Chadli Bendjedid and Habib Bourguiba, "a meeting which enabled the reinforcement of the political willingness of the two countries to reinforce the Tuniso-Algerian relations and to establish a great cooperation capable of guaranteeing to the coming generations a better future," Mr Bessaiah notably pointed out.

On [words indistinct] Mr Boualem Bessaiah proceeded with his Tunisian counterpart, Mr Tahar Belkhojda, PSD Politburo member, minister of information, to the signature of a protocol of cooperation in the field of information.

The two countries ministers of information notably decided to increase the exchange of the television national production, to circulate national papers in the two countries and to more develop cooperation between press agencies and Algerian and Tunisian different information organs.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Chief Hits French Aid to Morocco
PM091054 Paris Le Matin in French 28-29 May 83 p 12

[Interview with SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz by Karim Siam — date and place not given]

[Text] Algiers — *Le Matin:* How do you judge France's policy?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: We are still expecting greater clarity, less ambiguity and, if not determined solidarity, at least a resolute neutrality in the Western Sahara conflict.... Unfortunately it has to be said that the arms used against the Saharan people and on its territory are still flowing in from France. The existence of experts at all levels and in the spheres of maintenance and even direct leadership, corroborate what we say. It must be said that we do not oppose France selling arms to Morocco if it was for the purpose of defending its internationally recognized borders. But that is not the case.

We awaited and are still awaiting a considerable change in French policy. We expect something other than bombs, arms, and devices of death from France used by Morocco to fight us. It is

true that dialogue and consultation is underway between us and the PS [French Socialist Party]. We want it to produce positive, practical results. This desire expressed on both sides to strengthen and extend our relations and give them new impetus was confirmed to me in the warm and friendly message which PS First Secretary Lionel Jospin sent me on the 10th anniverary of the launching of the Saharan people's armed struggle (on 20 May).

Meanwhile the present French Government must work for the restoration of the Saharan people's legitimate national rights, and France must stop supporting the aggressor at the expense of the victim, whatever the pretext. We must thwart the process of internationalizing the conflict set in motion by Hassan II and drawn up in conjunction with the United States — a process which, if it were to succeed, would have the most disastrous effects on our region.... France must not be an auxiliary in the U.S. military intervention network in the region.

Le Matin: How has the French Government's position toward Morocco changed?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: We have not noticed any fundamental change in France's attitude. The military cooperation structures established during the previous year essentially remain — the presence of French experts and technicians required to use it continue to be provided to the Moroccan aggressor under the terms of a "juicy contract." The tools of death and extermination make their way to our territory, where they are used, sometimes without passing through Morocco.

Le Matin: How do you envisage France's possible role in solving the conflict?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: For France to be able to play its role fully, it must adopt a strictly neutral course, which necessarily implies making certain moves. There must be solemn recognition and unreserved identification of all the parties to the conflict, namely the Saharan people, represented by the Polisario and the SDAR on the one hand, and the Kingdom of Morocco on the other.

France must stop giving military or other support to one of the parties to the conflict at the other's expense. It must work sincerely and resolutely to find a real solution which would end an absurd war.

If that is France's wish, it has a number of elements or factors which help make its task easier: 1 — The Saharan people have liberated most of the SDAR's territory; 2 — The Polisario has reached an agreement with Mauritania setting the seal on peace and mutual respect; 3 — The SDAR is a full OAU member; 4 — the Saharan people are prepared to negotiate with Morocco through the Polisario and the SDAR; 5 — Algeria has adopted a responsible position dictated by the desire to protect our region from foreign interference. It has taken action and continues to take action among the neighboring countries to ensure that harmony, fraternity, and friendship prevail. It also did so by accepting the principle of a meeting with the Moroccan king. That gave France the opportunity to play a positive role. France stands to gain from cooperating with all the peoples and countries in the region without distinction.

Le Matin: Have you had contacts with the Moroccan Government since the recent developments in the Maghreb situation?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: All I can say on this subject is that from the cease-fire with Mauritania to the present time there have been contacts between us and the Moroccan Government. I will not say more at present.

Le Matin: Morocco, through one of its ministers of state, has just made its participation in the next OAU summit conditional on the SDAR'S expulsion from that organization. What do you think of that?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: Morocco cannot decide in Africa's place. Consequently it cannot reserve the right to grant entry visas to the OAU and deliver a good conduct certificate to a particular African country. Instead it is trying to discredit the African states. The qualification of OAU member-state does not depend on Hassan II'S will, but stems from the OAU charter and principles and the vote of the majority of African countries which recognize the SDAR. The latter is an OAU member and thus intends to take part in all the conferences and events decided by that organization.

Le Matin: How do you view a solution to the conflict in the Greater Arab Maghreb framework?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: It is simple. By showing respect for the will of each of the entities it comprises. By showing respect for each people and their independence, and recognizing their national sovereignty and their state's territorial integrity. In short by having cooperation based on reciprocity.

The building of the Maghreb presupposes recognition of the existence of all the peoples, including the Saharan people, of all the countries, including the SDAR, whereas we are facing two opposing concepts of the Maghreb. The concept of the true Maghreb consists of our respective peoples' cohabitation and coexistence which involves cooperation, dialogue, and consultation.

There is another concept of the Maghreb, the one at present being developed by Morocco, which consists of a kind of "graveyard Maghreb" and hence a negation of the Maghreb based on the subjugation of other peoples and on attracting foreign bases.

Le Matin: A possible solution to the conflict in the federal or confederal framework is often discussed in various circles. What do you think of that?

Mohamed Abdelaziz: This maneuver is not new. It was used by Hassan II in 1974 when we were combating Spanish colonialism. It was resumed in 1975 with the invasion of our country. It was used again in 1978. This type of proposal is unacceptable, there is no alternative to the SDAR's independence.... It is a barely concealed way of perpetuating a de facto situation, an illegal occupation. In any case all these maneuvers have misfired and their advocates have bitten the dust.

GHANA

Officials Ask Border Guards To Stand Firm

AB092132 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Na Polkuu Chiiri, has called on border guards to stand firm behind the revolution to help achieve its objectives. Na Polkuu Chiiri, who is also the secretary for defense, was addressing border guards at Paga. The PNDC member, who is on a tour of the upper-east region, advised the guards to be extra vigilant and to expose counterrevolutionaries. They should also resist moves by former politicians who are cashing in on the harsh economic problems facing the country to justify their claim to rule.

Na Polkuu Chiiri called on the border guards to get involved in the green revolution. On the budget, he said the country's economy has reached a stage where the most effective pill, however bitter, must be applied or it will face an unavoidable collapse. He explained that it is not the intention of the PNDC, which is committed to the welfare of the people, to impose undue hardship on them.

The secretary for interior, Mr Kofi Djin, advised the guards not to allow the current problems facing them to dampen their spirits, because steps are being taken to streamline both the internal and external trade. He advised them to desist from assisting smugglers, whose activities worsen the economic situation.

NIGERIA

NPP Presidential Candidate Azikiwe Comments

Would Reorganize Foreign Ministry

AB090940 Lagos NAN in English 0905 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Yola, Jun 8 (NAN) — The leader and presidential candidate of the NPP [Nigerian People's Party], Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, said in Yola yesterday that he would evolve a foreign policy that would make it impossible for a neighboring country to provoke Nigeria, if elected.

Addressing a news conference, Dr Azikiwe promised to reorganize the Ministry of External Affairs to improve the country's image abroad and to minimize the hardships suffered by Nigerian students studying abroad.

He said further that he would hand over the Federal Government's low-cost houses to the state governments.

Dr Azikiwe called on President Shehu Shagari to ensure that the police were made to protect lives and property irrespective of political leaning.

Notes Importance of Agriculture

AB090858 Lagos NAN in English 0835 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Yola, Jun 8 (NAN) — The national leader and presidential candidate of the NPP [Nigerian People's Party], Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, promised in Yola on Monday to transform Gongola into the "food basket" of the nation, if he was elected this year.

Addressing about 100,000 supporters at a campaign rally, Dr Azikiwe said that an NPP-controlled Federal Government would return agriculture to its "position of pride" before oil was discovered. He told the crowd that, but for the planlessness of the NPN [National Party of Nigeria]-controlled Federal Government, Gongola should have produced food and cash crops in large quantity from its vast arable land.

Before presenting the party's gubernatorial candidate for the state, Alhaji Abuakar Barde, to the party supporters, Dr Azikiwe called for three hearty cheers to the police in the state for their maturity and discipline in controlling the crowd. He recalled humorously that he enlisted in the police force in 1924.

Addressing the rally, Alhaji Abubakar said that the NPP was calling for a change of the party in power at the center because the NPN had "ruined" the nation's prosperous and buoyant economy which it inherited from the military administration.

He said that the nation had had enough of import restrictions, incompetence in public corporations, lopsided distribution of the nation's wealth and high prices of essential commodities, adding that victory for NPP would bring an end to such problems. Alhaji Abubakar, however, warned his party's supporters in the state against attempting to achieve change through violence.

UPPER VOLTA

Additional Cabinet Officials Appointed

AB082217 [Editorial Report] Dakar PANA in French at 1815 GMT on 8 June carries a list of the new Upper Voltan Cabinet. It is found to be identical with the version provided by Paris AFP in English at 0345 GMT on 5 June and published in the 7 June Middle East and Africa *Daily Report* on page T 3 with the following exceptions: Jean Bado is listed as the minister of labor and social laws; Pierre Boro is identified as the minister of civil service; and Seydou Konate is named as the secretary general of the government and Council of Ministers.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Sends Message to Andropov on Pelshe

MB100730 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has sent a message of condolence to the general secretary of the CPSU on the death of Arvid Pelshe, chairman of the CPSU Control Committee.

In his message to Yuriy Andropov, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos refers to Arvid Pelshe as a distinguished communist and an intrepid fighter for the cause of peace, freedom, and socialism. The message adds that his death means that the international movement of communists and workers has lost one of its most active fighters. The message states that the life of Arvid Pelshe, which was entirely dedicated to the building of communism in the USSR, will serve as an example to be followed by the coming generations.

Tonha Discusses Counterrevolutionaries in Huambo

AB091031 Luanda ANGOP in French 0950 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Huambo, 9 Jun (ANGOP) — On Tuesday, Angolan Defense Minister Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, who has been in Huambo Province for a week discussing the problems affecting his ministry, visited the Palite de Caala area to ascertain the political and military situation prevailing there.

Col Tonha Pedale, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Joao Ernesto dos Santos, the provincial commissioner for Huambo, and officials of the Armed Forces, held a short meeting with the local people during which he talked about the destabilizing activities of the Angolan counterrevolutionaries, who are trained, armed, and financed by the racist South African regime.

Luanda on 'Stepped Up' Military Actions by RSA

MB100618 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] South Africa stepped up its actions against the People's Republic of Angola during the month of May, in particular by attacking positions of the Angolan Armed Forces in Cahama and landing troops by helicopter in Cuvelai and (Chumutete). This was disclosed to ANGOP by sources at the Angolan Ministry of Defense.

In those two locations, both in Cunene Province, we regret to report the death of four members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA]. Four FAPLA soldiers were wounded and three others are missing, while one vehicle was destroyed.

In addition to these actions, the South African racists also stepped up reconnaissance flights, mainly along the Ngiva-Mupa-Cuvelai to Kassinga Highway, the Xangongo-Mulondo-Matala to (Xanzunzu) Highway, and the Cahama to Lubango Highway in Cunene and Huila Provinces. Mirage and Impala aircraft and light planes were used in these operations, while helicopters were employed both for reconnaissance and landing troops.

Other troop movements were also observed, particularly in Xangongo, (Chilau), and (Chipa), once again demonstrating the close alliance between the racist troops and the UNITA puppets, who carry out their actions as part of South African units.

The largest-scale actions in May were as follows:

On the afternoon of 6 May, four South African aircraft overflew Mupa, Cuvelai, and Kassinga at a height of 2,500 meters. On the same day, South African helicopters carried out troop landing operations on the Cuvelai-(Chamutete) Highway, and this was followed by an ambush on an Angolan vehicle. On the following day, aircraft and helicopters overflew a position north of (Chamutete), and later, one FAPLA vehicle was ambushed at a place about 22 kms from (Chamutete).

On the morning of 8 May, three South African aircraft overflew Chibemba, Otechinjau, and Naulila, going as deep as 150 km's inside Angolan territory at a height of 7,000 to 8,000 meters.

On 12 May, two aircraft of the enemy air force overflew Chibemba in Huila Province at a height of 4,000 to 5,000 meters.

The attacks against the People's Republic of Angola have been accompanied by press campaigns aimed at justifying them to international public opinion. The racists say that the actions against the Armed Forces of Angola are justified by the fact that SWAPO guerrillas are allegedly becoming more and more integrated into the Angolan Army, using our Army's uniforms and bases. Such absurd allegations are also used to justify attacks on other frontline countries, including the People's Republic of Mozambique, where the South African Air Force recently strafed a factory in the suburbs of Maputo under the pretext of attacking an ANC base, and also against Zambia [as heard] and Lesotho. The latter country, accused by the racists of supporting the ANC, has had all of its land outlets blocked by South Africa.

Directives on Military Induction, Work Teams

MB091234 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jun 83

["Two dispatches" signed by Horacio Braz de Silva, minister of labor and social security, in Luanda on 30 May]

[Text] Dispatch No. 37/83: Considering that Law No 12/83 of 9 October permits all interested enterprises, institutions, and organizations to postpone the induction into the military of their workers of military age within the terms of Article No 62 of the Constitution, I declare:

1. The enterprises, institutions, and bodies interested in postponing the military induction of their workers of military age, including technicians and qualified workers who are considered to be difficult to replace through local recruitment, must draw up a list of names which will be presented to the provincial office

of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security not later than 1 December each year.

2. The lists, which must show the full name, age, residential address, job title, and military registration tag number of each worker, must be correct in terms of any other entries or statements, which must be made without abbrevations or omissions, and which must bear the legible signatures of the officials in charge of the enterprise, institution, or organization, and the signatures of the officials of the party organization and trade union organization of the enterprise, institution, or organization.

3. In the case of a trade union organization or party organization not being available, this fact must be mentioned on the reverse side of the list.

4. The lists will be considered by the provincial offices of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security as a sign of a pledge by the officials in charge of the enterprise, institution, or organization that any statements on the lists are correct, that proper records of the lists will be maintained, and that the lists will be delivered by the specified time.

Luanda, 30 May 1983, year for the strengthening of organization

Signed: Horacio Braz de Silva

Dispatch No 38/83: Considering that the backwardness and ravaged condition of the economy inherited from the colonial-capitalist past have been aggravated by the destruction caused by the second war of national liberation and the mass exodus of technical cadres;

Considering that in order to insure better social conditions for the people it is necessary to organize and carry out repair work on various structures such as nurseries, children's homes, and other structures, with the awareness that the accomplishment of this activity is not a task which should be left entirely to the competent state structures but should be coordinated among various structures;

Considering that the Youth of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, [JMPLA], the body charged with the task of contributing to the solution of such problems, has drafted a program of activities which include the establishment of specialized youth teams, and the mobilization and recruitment of workers from organizations and enterprises, within the terms of Article 26 of the Constitution, I declare:

1. Workers whose professions correspond to the training needs of specialized youth teams will be recruited from bodies and enterprises by the provincial secretaries of the JMPLA party youth wing.

2. Recruitment will be carried out after requests are made to the organizations and enterprises possessing the necessary manpower and at the suggestion of the members of the JMPLA party youth wing at the work centers.

3. Within their abilities, each organization and enterprise must try to satisfy these requests by contributing up to a maximum of 3 workers.

4. The worker may only be requested for a maximum of 90 days, at the end of which he must return to the organization or enterprise upon his receipt of an official document certifying the length of his tenure in one of the work centers.

5. Accomodations, food, transportation, and other requirements for each worker will be met by the work center requesting the worker.

6. The organizations or enterprises supplying the workers are charged with the task of paying the salaries of the requested workers during their stay at the work centers.

Luanda, 30 May 1983, year for the strengthening of organization

Signed: Horacio Pereira Braz de Silva

BOTSWANA

Official Says No 'Refugees' Repatriated

MB091615 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The chief immigration officer, Mr (Sylvester Moapare), announced today that so far more than 200 aliens had been repatriated, but emphasized that none of these were refugees.

Mr (Moapare) said over the past 3 weeks about 180 Zimbabweans had been repatriated through the Plumtree border post and 54 others had been deported as prohibited immigrants 2 weeks ago. Apart from Zimbabweans, four Malawians had also been repatriated. They were met at the Zimbabwean border by staff members of the Malawi High Commission in Harare.

Mr (Moapare) reiterated that all aliens repatriated were definitely not refugees, and that refugees were handled by the Office of the President and were usually sent to the Dukwe settlement after processing. Mr (Moapare) noted that most of the aliens had come to Botswana looking for employment and that their ages ranged from 18 to 25 years. He said further that two Mozambicans and one Zambian who had been rounded up in the routine exercise were released and instructed to apply for residence permits because of their long association with Botswana. Mr (Moapare) has indicated that the rounding up exercise continues.

LESOTHO

USSR Ambassador Presents Credentials to King

MB091506 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The first ambassador of the USSR to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr Yuriy Sepelev, says that in the Soviet Union the friendly relations existing between the USSR and Lesotho are highly appreciated. The ambassador was presenting his creden-

tials to His Majesty Motloltehi Moshoeshoe II today at the royal palace.

He said the relations, which have a relatively short history, have recently become considerably stronger and have developed diverse character. He said they are even growing further for the benefit of both nations in the name of triumph of the ideals of peace and progress.

The Soviet people, he said, have respect for the courageous people of Lesotho, who in difficult conditions make great efforts to ensure their country's development and strengthen its independence. Mr Sepelev said that, in line with the principles of Lenin's peaceful foreign policy, the Soviet Union has been basing and will continue to base its relations with Lesotho on the foundation of disinterested friendship, full equality, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and non-inteference in the internal affairs of each country.

The Soviet ambassador to Lesotho further noted that, due to today's crucial problems concerning the struggle for peace, real disarmament, and detente, the development of relations between Lesotho and the Soviet Union has good grounds for prospering. The ambassador assured his majesty that during his term of office he would abide by the instructions of the Soviet Government to do everything within his reach to promote the existing relations between Lesotho and the Soviet Union. Mr Sepelev also paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Dr Jonathan.

His Majesty Motloltehi Moshoeshoe II in reply said the occasion marked a significant watershed in the history of Lesotho. He stressed that Mr Sepelev's accreditation to Lesotho is an important indication of the great desire of the USSR to maintain and enhance the already existing bonds of friendship, which are based on mutual respect of each other's sovereignty, integrity, and on peaceful coexistence. He expressed the hope that this new step between the Basotho and the Soviet people would grow to enable both nations to forge peace and prosperity for the two countries and for the entire world.

His majesty said Lesotho's problem basically stems from the fact that the Basotho are deeply opposed to apartheid, imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. However, Motloltehi went on: We are hopeful that your presence among us will be a further testimony that our deepest desire is to make friends with all the countries of the international community and not to make war. The king told the ambassador that the government and people of Lesotho are grateful for the considerable interest that the Soviet Union had already showed in the field of education in Lesotho. He expressed the hope that this interest would be maintained and even extended to other fields of cooperation.

NAMIBIA

Administrator Outlines Council of State Plan

MB081639 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Windhoek, June 8, SAPA — The proposed council of state for SWA/Namibia would have a neutral chairman, perhaps a retired judge of the appellate division, the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said today.

Dr van Niekerk, speaking at a press conference following his reading of the budget speech in the Turnhalle, quoted the South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, as saying his government would not stand in the way of the "proposed interim arrangement."

It was expected that the council of state, announced on Monday, would be made up of 50 to 55 members. "The council will be able to make competent decisions with a two thirds majority, although it will strive to achieve the greatest possible degree of consensus among its members," Dr van Niekerk said.

The council, which would be a "prestige body," would have paid members, but Dr van Niekerk was unable to give an exact figure for their proposed remuneration.

In answer to a question if SWAPO had been consulted as a "an actively functioning party" about the council of state, Dr van Niekerk said negotiations between parties were confidential and that he would not elaborate. According to spokesmen of political parties who had talks with Dr van Niekerk about the council, he said SWAPO would be eligible to participate.

Dr van Niekerk said it was difficult to predict what would happen if the United States succeeded in persuading the Angolans to withdraw the Cuban forces from their territory. There were still other matters to be cleared up such as the thorny issue of "UN impartiality."

The council would probably be constituted by the end of June, for a six-month term. "This could be extended if the council were to request it," Dr van Niekerk said.

"As the council will consist of persons nominated by the parties rather than elected by the people, it is of the greatest importance that its proposals should be submitted to the electorate for approval." Once the council had formulated its report the voters would be able to take part in a referendum. The results of the referendum would be "tabulated both overall, and in respect of each population group," to enable the council to assess the extent of support the report had, the administrator-general said. After this the council would disband, having submitted a final report to the administrator-general.

"In order to foreclose any possibility of misunderstanding, I wish to emphasise that the parties participating in these discussions do not seek to promote a unilateral declaration of independence," Dr van Niekerk said. The council was intended only "to address needs" until internationally recognised independence was achieved.

Administration Finds No Obstacles to Loans

MB090937 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The administrator-general of South-West Africa, Dr Willie van Niekerk, says his administration is encountering no

obstacles in raising loans on the South African or international money market because of the guarantee of repayment given by the South African Government.

Announcing his budget for the coming year in Windhoek, Dr van Niekerk said the drought-stricken territory was going through a difficult time. However, it was possible to retain taxation at its present level although he was budgeting for a deficit of over $200 million.

Turning to income during the next 12 months, Dr van Niekerk said that South Africa would be contributing a sum almost as great as the revenue raised within South-West Africa/ Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

Students Boycott Classes To Support ANC

MB091159 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1107 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Alice, June 9, SAPA — Students boycotted classes at Fort Hare University today in sympathy with the three ANC members executed for high treason this morning.

At midnight, male students marched to the women's hostel singing freedom songs in a demonstration against the executions.

A student confirmed the march and boycott was in sympathy "with our three fellow men."

University authorities this morning reported that about 400 students had stoned cars and overturned a vehicle in a demonstration last night.

The authorities could give no reason for the demonstration and could not be contacted for further comment this afternoon.

Further Student Demonstrations

MB091311 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1253 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Empangeni, June 9, SAPA — Police were called to the University of Zululand last night where about 700 students demonstrated in protest against the hanging of the ANC trio.

A police vehicle was burnt and damage estimated at about R50,000 was done to the tuck [snack] shop area of the premises before the demonstration was broken up.

A police spokesman said today that no one had been injured and no arrests had been made.

Durban Demonstration Dispersed

MB091457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1313 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Durban, June 9, SAPA — Police arrested 23 people when about 400 students and workers marched through the streets of Durban today waving banners made up of the colours of the banned African National Congress.

Police with batons broke up the march in Sydney Road. The march began at St Anthonys hall in Centenary Road, where an all-night vigil was held for the three hanged ANC men. Witnesses said police dogs were used to disperse the group and several banners were seized.

A spokesman for the students, most of who came from the University of Natal Medical School, said police followed them to Sydney Road, when an order was given to break up the march. "The next moment the police set their dogs free and a number our colleagues were arrested."

About 200 people attended a meeting held at St Anthony's last night to protest against the hangings. After the meeting the crowd spilled out into Centenary Road where they sang revolutionary songs for about an hour. At about 1am police told them to stay quiet. They refused and teargas was sprayed into the church hall. The vigil continued until dawn.

Medical students of the University of Natal will boycott all academic activities to show solidarity with the three men.

ANC Program on Pretoria's 'Hot Pursuit' Policy

MB071240 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom to South Africa in English 0420 GMT 7 Jun 83

[ANC program; station commentary]

[Text] The argument posed by the Pretoria government is that they are in hot pursuit of terrorists in all these respective countries.

In Angola they want to flush out SWAPO, and in Mozambique and Lesotho they want to flush out the ANC by destroying, as they claim, ANC terrorist bases. But what is interesting enough is the fact that they [prove otherwise]. Let us first of all begin with the attack on, or rather constant attacks on, Angola. It is a well-known fact today that Angola is a war-torn country, used to the daily attacks by the racist regime and the bandits of UNITA. Up to today, the Angolan Government has spent and lost about $10 billion in war costs. This young country has never had an opportunity to reconstruct peacefully because South Africa continues to destroy its economic infrastructure, and at the present moment it is occupying the most important pastoral and agricultural area of Angola, and they know this very well.

But SWAPO continues to strike blow after blow, right inside Namibia. The racists have concentrated about 100,000 troops along the Cunene border. To every four Namibians, there is a South African. If then, SWAPO is operating from Angola, how are they [words indistinct] trade with Angola? [Words indistinct] and so, if SWAPO is in Namibia, that is, it is operating from Namibia, what is South Africa doing in the Cunene Province? The answer is clear: They are against the socialist system in Angola, and nothing else.

Coming back to the attacks on the so-called ANC bases in

Maseru and Maputo, we shall quote once more President Machel in his address to the nation and country. He said: "What does it mean when Pretoria talks of ANC bases? Those bases are insideSouth Africa itself. They are in Soweto. Then the Pretoria regime marches forward with all its military and police apparatus against schoolchildren. Those bases are in the country of South Africa. The Pretoria regime goes to Mozambique and attacks the residence of refugees. It attacks Maseru in Lesotho. In Maputo, it murders the prestigious South African lady intellectual, Ruth First.

When South Africa sees ANC bases everywhere and acts this way, we can understand why. All those who oppose apartheid, be they white or black, Colored or Indians, are bases subject to attack by the Pretoria regime. [no close quote as heard]

ZAMBIA

Mundia Notes 'Difficulties' With Namibia Border

MB100827 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has declared that Zambia has no intention of provoking a war with any of their neighbors because she believes in the policy of peaceful coexistence. The prime minister made this declaration when he addressed customs, immigration, and police officers at Sakania border post.

Mr Mundia said Zambia was prepared to offer the hand of friendship to neighboring countries. He said the country was landlocked and had difficulties with certain borders, particularly with racists in Namibia where there was a liberation war going on.

ZIMBABWE

President Appoints First Envoy to Botswana

MB100732 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, has appointed Comrade (Alois Makamure Chidoda) as Zimbabwe's first high commissioner to Botswana with immediate effect. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said Comrade (Chidoda) is expected to take up his appointment in Gaborone in the near future.